

DAILY METAL REPORTER

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

# METALS

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## *In This Issue*

### **PRICE RISES MIGHT DISRUPT LEAD AND ZINC OUTPUT-USE BALANCE**

By SIMON D. STRAUSS

Vice President, American Smelting and Refining Company

### **EXPANDING NICKEL OUTPUT SHOULD ASSURE ADEQUATE FUTURE SUPPLY**

By DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON

Chairman, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.

### **BRITISH METAL MARKETS**

By L. H. TARRING

London, England

### **DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW**

### **U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES**

### **WASHINGTON REPORT**

### **METAL STATISTICS**

**MAY  
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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Washington Report .....	5
Lead and Zinc Production and Use in Balance .....	7
<i>By SIMON D. STRAUSS, Vice President, American Smelting and Refining Company</i>	
Expanding Nickel Output Should Assure Future Supply .....	10
<i>By DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON, Chairman, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.</i>	
British Metal Markets .....	12
<i>By L. H. TARRING, London, England</i>	
U. S. Metal Import Duties .....	14
Domestic Metal Market Review .....	15
Metal Statistics .....	20

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## Two LINE Editorials

A Philadelphia market research specialist says that "Women do just about as much banking as men." But they do most of their business with the paying teller, while the men are in contact with the receiving teller.

Juke boxes in future will require a dime instead of a nickel to play. This is bad news for tavern keepers but good news for music lovers.

Mr. Dean Acheson says that President Eisenhower's foreign policy is exactly the same as that of President Truman. Is this intended as a knock or a boost.

Engineers report that they have simulated temperatures existing 240 miles below the surface of the earth. Sounds like mighty deep stuff.

A critic of television says that some of the comedians' jokes have a double meaning. Maybe this is intended to make up for the many jokes which seem to have no meaning at all.

Two returning Arctic explorers report that they have found the magnetic pole. And lots of people didn't even know it was lost.

The only certain thing about another conference with Russia is that it would produce another flock of promises which they don't intend to keep.

# **The American Metal Company, Ltd.**

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## **COPPER — ZINC — LEAD — TIN**

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# Washington

# Report



May 7, 1955

**L** EAD, zinc, copper and aluminum all were spotlighted at one time or another on the Washington stage during the month in review. The news that the Government will continue to buy lead and zinc for the national stockpile probably through 1956 was not entirely a surprise.

As noted in this space last month, top Government officials expressed confidence that funds would be made available for the continuation of such purchases. Confirmation of this report was contained in a letter written May 4 by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, to Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah). The ODM chief wrote that the present status of the U.S. strategic stockpile indicates that the "Government will be in a position to acquire both lead and zinc toward long-term stockpile objectives in 1955 and, it would appear, throughout 1956."

## Review Lead, Zinc Prices

Mr. Flemming's letter briefly reviewed what has happened to lead and zinc prices since August 20, 1954, when President Eisenhower indicated that the Government was in a position to buy up to 200,000 tons of newly-mined domestic lead and up to 300,000 tons newly-mined domestic zinc in fiscal 1955. At that time, Mr. Flemming shrugged off suggestions that the lead-zinc purchase program was essentially a price-support plan for the two metals. The letter stated, however, that "this program has contributed in a vital way to a significant improvement in the prices of the two metals . . . in recent months offers of this metal (lead) for the stockpile have declined substantially below the offers of a few months ago," and offers to zinc likewise have declined.

Concerning stockpiling of nickel, Dr. John F. Thompson, chairman of the board of directors of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting that stockpiling and defense requirements by the U.S. and other Free World nations accounted for 40 per cent of the total free world supply of the metal in 1954. (See page 9 for a more detailed report of Dr. Thompson's address to the company's shareholders.)

## Duty-Free Copper Bill

The House on May 5 approved legislation which would continue duty-free importation of copper for another three years, until June 30, 1958. The present law suspending the 2,000-a-pound duty expires on June 30, 1955. The bill has been sent to the Senate where it is anticipated it will

not meet much opposition. The measure, backed by the Administration, continues the provision of the present law requiring the President to reimpose the duty if the domestic copper price goes below 24.00c a pound for a month or more.

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill to continue for another year, until June 30, 1956, duty-free importation of these types of scrap; aluminum, iron, steel, brass, nickel, tin and magnesium.

## Aluminum Set-Aside Lower

The Business and Defense Services Administration has instructed producers of aluminum sheets, bars, rods and other mill products to reserve 133,000,000 pounds of third quarter, 1955 aluminum production to fill defense orders. The July-September set-aside is 2,000,000 pounds below the 135,000,000 pounds for the second quarter, and it represents 15 per cent of the entire anticipated supply of aluminum mill products during the period.

In mid-April the ODM announced that defense demand for steel would pick up in the third quarter, 1955 but requirements for aluminum and copper for defense products would increase. The ODM said it allotted 696,958 tons of steel for defense purposes in the July-September period, or 2 per cent more than was allotted for the second quarter.

Copper allotted for defense use in the third quarter amounts to 57,834,402 pounds, 7 per cent less than for the second quarter, while aluminum earmarked for defense uses totaled 106,223,905 pounds, down 3 per cent from requirements for the present quarter.

## Texas City Tin Smelter

The Senate has passed and sent to the House a resolution to continue Government operation of the Texas

City, Texas, tin smelter for another year to June 30, 1956 or as long thereafter as Congress may consequently authorize. In view of the bill that has been introduced in the House to dispose of the smelter, there is little likelihood that the resolution will get unanimous consent in the House as it did in the Senate. The feeling in informed circles was, however, that the smelter will continue to operate.

Meanwhile, the Malayan Tin Bureau on April 26 stated that the Senate Joint Committee's report on the Texas City smelter contained "false statements about tin producers." A Bureau spokesman declared that "tin producers do not control prices and to accuse them of 'price extortion' and 'price gouging' is to ignore the well-known fact that the price of tin depends solely upon the relationship of supply and demand."

## Titanium Production

U.S. production of titanium mill products in the first quarter of 1955 totaled 797,219 pounds, an increase of 28,653 pounds over the 1954 fourth quarter total, according to the quarterly report compiled by the BDSA's Miscellaneous Metals and Minerals Division. Distribution of the first quarter supply of mill products was as follows: unrated orders, 19,896 pounds; rated orders, 777,323 pounds.

Titanium mill products produced in the U.S. in 1954 totaled 2,598,300 pounds, compared with 2,227,500 pounds in 1953.

## Nickel Scrap Export Curbs

Export licensing of nickel bearing scrap will be further restricted in the second quarter to those types which are generally unsalable in the U.S., the Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced April 28.

The following items can be exported if certified as unsalable in the U.S.: clean nickel alloy scrap containing less than 50 per cent nickel; contaminated nickel alloy scrap; nickel-copper alloy scrap (including monel) containing 75 per cent or less nickel, and contaminated nickel-bearing stainless steel scrap.

## New Copper Division Chief

Rear Admiral George E. Peterson, USN (Ret.), assistant to the president of Simplex Wire & Cable Co., has been appointed director of the Copper Division, Business and Defense Services Administration.

Admiral Peterson succeeds Ethan M. Pendleton, who has returned to his position as vice president of the American Brass Company in charge of sales.

## Minerals Mobilization Director

Spencer S. Shannon has been sworn in as director of the Office of Minerals Mobilization, Department of the Interior. Mr. Shannon has served as consultant to Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources Felix E. Wormser since January, 1955.

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay announced the establishment of the OMM on January 14, 1955. The OMM will carry out functions authorized by the Defense Production Act of 1950 and delegated to Secretary McKay with respect to strategic metals and minerals.

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# LEAD, ZINC OUTPUT-USE IN BALANCE; 'MATERIAL' PRICE INCREASES MIGHT DISCOURAGE CONSUMPTION

If Government Stockpiling Were to Stop, Producers 'Should Not Be Faced With Problem of Rapidly Mounting Stocks' As in 1952, 1953

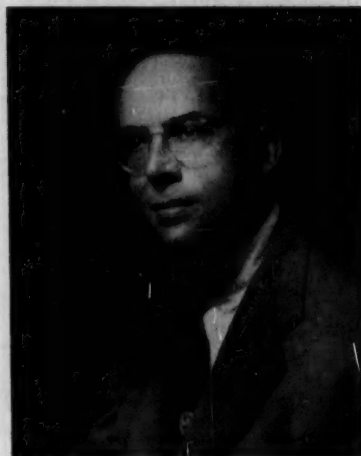
By SIMON D. STRAUSS, Vice President, American Smelting and Refining Company

**A**LTHOUGH this may come as a surprise to those in the domestic lead and zinc industries who feel that 1954 was a depression year, preliminary figures indicate that on a world basis, consumption of both lead and zinc established new all-time records last year. Production was also at a record rate and, in fact, exceeded consumption.

These records were set in spite of the fact that mine production in the United States was the lowest since before World War II. Consumption of lead and zinc in the United States was lower in 1954 than in 1953, but was at a level which in former years would have been considered satisfactory.

If the United States is excluded, the increases in both production and consumption last year were substantial.

Assuming that business activity



SIMON D. STRAUSS

## LEAD SUPPLY AND DEMAND All Figures in Thousands of Short Tons MINE PRODUCTION (Lead Content, Recoverable)

Year	U.S.	Foreign	Total
1950	431	1,351	1,782
1951	388	1,421	1,809
1952	390	1,548	1,938
1953	335	1,648	1,983
1954*	315	1,675	1,990
1955*	350	1,725	2,075

### SMELTER PRODUCTION

Year	U.S.	Foreign	Total
1950	532	1,395	1,927
1951	454	1,419	1,873
1952	508	1,506	2,014
1953	504	1,562	2,066
1954*	495	1,640	2,135
1955*	530	1,670	2,200

### LEAD CONSUMPTION

Year	U.S.	Foreign	Total
1950	885	1,037	1,922
1951	678	1,140	1,818
1952	782	975	1,757
1953	784	1,146	1,930
1954*	750	1,250	2,000
1955*	850	1,300	2,150

\* Estimated.

The figures for 1950-53 are taken from the Yearbook of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The figures for 1954 and 1955 are estimates intended to correlate with the A.B.M.S. figures. The three tabulations differ in certain respects. The first table is obviously purely primary lead, but the second and third tables include a certain amount of secondary lead where that is smelted or refined in primary plants. The consumption figures assume that lead produced in the Iron Curtain areas is consumed there, with no change in stocks. Since some lead from Western Europe has been shipped to the Iron Curtain areas, consumption may be somewhat understated.

both here and abroad continues at its present rates, and assuming no interruptions in supply due to prolonged strikes or other causes, it now appears that new records for both world production and world consumption of lead and zinc will again be set in 1955.

The Korean War broke out in 1950 and caused an unprecedented demand for both lead and zinc. Estimates made then by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, and other of the Free World nations indicated that these shortages might be prolonged. As a result, a major expansion of production capacity was undertaken by the zinc industry, with the encouragement of government contracts. This involved a somewhat lesser expansion of lead productive capacity. The effect of this expansion was to cause an oversupply of both metals beginning in 1952 and extending through last year.

### Lead-Zinc Output-Use

Tables have been prepared covering the six-year period, 1950 through 1955, inclusive, for production and consumption, both in the United States and in the rest of the world. The figures for 1954 and 1955 are estimated; the other figures are

Summary of address at joint session of American Zinc Institute and Lead Industries Association, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1955.

those of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. These figures show production both on a mine basis and on a smelter basis. An examination of these tabulations shows the following interesting trends:

1. Zinc mine production during the six-year period is expected to show an increase of 28 per cent while lead mine production is expected to increase 16 per cent. This reflects the fact that recent ore discoveries have been of deposits with a higher zinc than lead content; in addition, improvements in metallurgy are tending to increase the yield of zinc. Lead recoveries have been higher in the past—there is, therefore, less room for improvement.

2. Mine production in the United States has been reduced during this period, while production outside the United States increased 27 per cent

## ZINC SUPPLY AND DEMAND All Figures in Thousands of Short Tons MINE PRODUCTION (Zinc Content, Recoverable)

Year	U.S.	Foreign	Total
1950	623	1,626	2,249
1951	681	1,777	2,458
1952	666	2,020	2,686
1953	547	2,176	2,723
1954*	465	2,260	2,725
1955*	525	2,375	2,900

### SMELTER PRODUCTION

Year	U.S.	Foreign	Total
1950	910	1,315	2,225
1951	932	1,402	2,335
1952	961	1,512	2,473
1953	971	1,632	2,603
1954*	868	1,761	2,629
1955*	1,050	1,800	2,850

### SLAB ZINC CONSUMPTION

Year	U.S.	Foreign	Total
1950	967	1,221	2,188
1951	934	1,331	2,265
1952	853	1,312	2,165
1953	986	1,354	2,340
1954*	890	1,550	2,440
1955*	1,050	1,650	2,700

\* Estimated.

The figures for 1950-53 are taken from the Yearbook of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The figures for 1954 and 1955 are estimates intended to correlate with the A.B.M.S. figures. The three tabulations differ in certain respects. The figures on mine production include some countries reporting on a total content basis but most are on a recoverable basis. The smelter production figures include a certain amount of secondary metal recovered at primary plants. The consumption figures are based on the assumption that zinc produced in the Iron Curtain areas is consumed there, with no change in stocks.



in lead and 46 per cent in zinc. The drop in production in the United States has been caused by economic causes — lower prices and higher costs — rather than by exhaustion of ore deposits. Actually, the increase in mine production in 1955 over 1954 is expected to be greater in the United States than elsewhere.

3. Smelter production of lead varies directly with mine production. There have been no substantial accumulations of lead concentrates awaiting smelting at any time during the last six years. Smelting capacity is ample to handle a considerably larger output of lead metal should mine production rise further. However, from the standpoint of recent ore developments some of the available capacity is not well located geographically.

4. U. S. smelter production of lead has been fairly constant during the six-year period while foreign smelter production has been increasing. Greater imports of foreign concentrates have enabled domestic smelters to offset the drop in U. S. mine production.

#### Primary Lead Consumption

5. U. S. consumption of primary lead (excluding stockpile purchases) was at its peak in 1950. The estimate for 1955 indicates a substantial gain over 1954 — possibly as much as 14 per cent. Total consumption of lead, including secondary, does not vary so greatly, but the more or less constant volume of secondary supply

#### COMPARATIVE USES OF LEAD AND ZINC BASED ON 1954 CONSUMPTION

LEAD		
Nature of Use	In U. S.	In U. K.
Batteries .....	29.5%	17.3%
Cables .....	12.7%	25.6%
Tetraethyl Lead .....	16.5%	4.5%
Construction (Pipe and sheet in U. K.) .....	9.8%	23.5%
Ammunition .....	2.9%	1.7%
All others .....	28.6%	27.4%
ZINC		
Galvanizing .....	47%	42%
Brass .....	12%	26%
Zinc-base alloys .....	32%	15%
Rolled Zinc .....	5%	9%
Zinc Oxide .....	2%	8%
(French process only)		
Others .....	2%	less than 1%

makes for wider swings in demand for primary lead.

6. Foreign consumption of primary lead will be about 25 per cent greater in 1955 than it was in 1950. Foreign demand follows a different pattern than in the United States — cables and building requirements are more important abroad, while in this country batteries and high-test gasoline are of first importance.

7. Unless the relationship of domestic and foreign prices changes materially, imports of lead into the United States are likely to be lower in 1955 than in 1954. Combined imports of lead in ores and concentrates plus refined metal are estimated at between 350,000 and 400,000 tons this

year as against 438,000 tons in 1954 and 547,000 tons in 1953.

8. Although actual statistics as to foreign lead stocks are not published, it appears that such stocks as were accumulated in 1952 and 1953 have been liquidated. There is thus no reservoir from which a sudden large flood of imports could be drawn.

9. Smelter production of zinc does not necessarily vary with mine production because of the large stocks of concentrates held by both the mines and the smelters. Over the six-year period, 1950-1955, the increase in smelter output has been approximately as great as the increase in mine output. Currently it appears smelter output is at a rate somewhat in excess of mine supply and accumulated concentrate reserves are being reduced. As they are still quite large, however, there is no threat of a shortage of concentrates.

#### Zinc Smelter Capacity

10. The extensive expansion of zinc smelter capacity during the last six years is about completed. Apart from the Cerro project in Peru and a small plant in Austria, no new additions to smelting capacity are now under construction — although several projects are under consideration.

11. Consumption of zinc in the United States over the five years 1950-1954 was relatively stable. It appears likely, however, that in 1955 demand will increase to a rate about 8 per cent above 1950, the previous peak. Consumption of zinc outside the United States has been increas-

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ing more or less constantly; the 1955 estimate is about 35 per cent above the 1950 rate. As in the case of lead, the pattern of foreign zinc consumption is quite different from that of domestic zinc. Whereas die-cast products take almost one-third of the total tonnage of zinc used in this country, abroad they account for less than one-tenth of the consumption.

12. Imports of zinc into the United States in 1955 will be approximately the same as in 1954, with three-quarters of the imports in the form of zinc concentrates. It is this heavy importation of zinc for smelting that makes possible a 15 per cent increase in domestic metal production during a period when the annual rate of mine production is expected to drop by 15 per cent.

#### Lead, Zinc Stocks Reduced

The program of the United States Government for stockpiling lead and zinc during the last nine months has materially reduced stocks in producers' hands in this country. When it was adopted, President Eisenhower directed the Secretary of State to request foreign producing countries not to take unfair advantage of the program — by which he presumably meant that they should not ship larger quantities into the United States.

Although month-to-month variations in imports are bound to occur, it appears that imports of lead this year will be less than last year and that imports of zinc will be no greater. Stocks of metal in foreign producers' hands appear to be low, so that a sudden increase in imports is not to be expected. While it is true that foreign production of lead and zinc has increased rapidly at a time when U. S. mine production was decreasing, it is also true that foreign consumption of metals has shown greater gains than domestic consumption.

As of today, production and consumption of both lead and zinc appear to be in approximate balance. If stockpiling were to stop, producers should not be faced with the problem of rapidly mounting stocks — such as occurred in 1952 and 1953. There appears to be some uncertainty as to plans for further stockpile purchases. It seems clear that the quantities already bought are considerably less than the 300,000 tons of zinc and 200,000 tons of lead of which the President spoke last year. Since these quantities are presumably needed to achieve the stockpile targets, we can expect that eventually they will be bought. The prospects of such additional purchases at some later date should provide producers with a measure of protection against a sudden drop in the curve of business activity.

It needs to be emphasized that the apparent balance between production and consumption has been achieved on the basis of the price levels that have been in existence for the last nine months. A material increase in prices, particularly of zinc, would stimulate mine production and would discourage certain classes of consumption. Imbalance might then recur with all the troubles attendant on increasing stocks.

METALS, MAY, 1955

## BUSINESS IN MOTION

### *To our Colleagues in American Business ...*

It is almost always the fact that an extruded shape costs more per pound than metal in a standard form, and that it offers economies only because it materially reduces machining. Now Revere reports an unusual case in which an extruded shape actually costs 25 cents less per pound, so that it saves money in first cost as well as in finishing. Thus this shape, which is a large one, weighing 62 pounds per foot, offers compound economies.

The illustration shows the shape as supplied to a manufacturer. It is a pre-formed disc  $1\frac{3}{16}$ " x 5", pickled and ready for finishing operations, which include drilling bolt holes and cutting cooling fins. The customer had previously tried plate and bar, and found costs excessive. At this point, we were permitted to attack the problem. Our Product Engineers, Methods and Production Departments collaborated closely with the customer, and the large and heavy extruded shape was developed. When finished, the item becomes what is called an obturator, employed to dissipate the heat generated by the light source of a powerful searchlight. Copper was selected for this application because of its high thermal conductivity and resistance to corrosion. The manufacturer of this part reports a number of economies realized through the specification of the extrusion. One comes from the fact that the metal

is dense and uniform, due to the high pressure required by the extrusion process; thus it is machined quickly and perfectly, with almost no rejects. As a secondary result of this, the customer does not have to keep excess metal in stock to take care of spoiled parts, and the inventory of metal is less than would be required otherwise. Scrap due to machining is much less, since details parallel to the axis of extrusion are preformed, and only the holes and slots at angles to

the axis have to be produced by machine tools in the customer's plant. Also, Revere supplies the slugs in the correct thickness, eliminating a cutting-off operation for the customer. Incidentally, we are glad to supply extruded

shapes either in slugs or long lengths; the choice between the two depends upon various factors, such as the machine equipment in a customer's plant, and the production work already assigned to it.

Revere offers extruded shapes in copper and copper-base alloys, and aluminum alloys. They can save money. However, if you do not purchase such metals, please remember that your suppliers may be able to furnish you their materials, no matter what they are, in special ways or forms, to effect economies. It would be a good idea to consult them in detail and make sure to take advantage of everything they can offer you.



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## Stockpiling and Defense Uses Took 40% of Metal Last Year But Expanding Productive Capacity Should Assure Consumers of Adequate Future Supply

By DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON, Chairman, International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

**I**T is indeed gratifying to be able to report that 1954 was the best year in the history of the company.

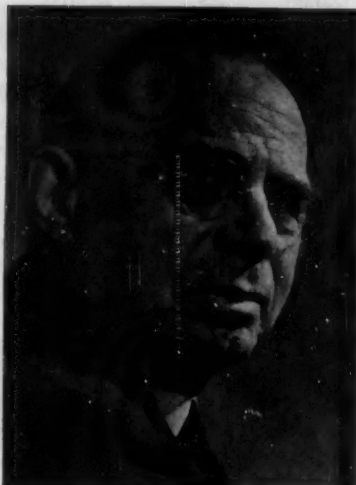
For the fifth consecutive year, our nickel production was continuously maintained at capacity. Deliveries of 282,000,000 pounds of nickel in all forms were the greatest made by the company in any year. Ore mined during the year and proven ore reserves at the end of the year were at new highs.

Besides increasing our production capacity to provide 24,000,000 pounds of additional nickel annually through 1958 for the United States Government stockpile, the company contracted with that Government to deliver by August, 1955, a minimum of 4,500,000 pounds of nickel refined from concentrate produced by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited in excess of the quantity it required for processing at its refinery. However, as a result of improvements to our procedure for treating this concentrate, International Nickel will be able to increase these deliveries to at least 5,000,000 pounds.

From International Nickel's five underground mines and open pit in the Sudbury area of Ontario came a record 14,456,000 short tons of ore during 1954, resulting in the highest annual production of nickel and an impressive output of 12 other elements — copper, platinum; palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, gold, silver, cobalt, selenium, tellurium, and sulphur in the form of sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid.

During the year over a quarter of a million tons of copper concentrates were oxygen flash smelted in our new furnace at Copper Cliff, with major economies including a saving of 60,000 tons of coal and with accompanying large-scale recovery of sulphur as liquid sulphur dioxide.

Construction of the \$16,000,000



DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON

pyrrhotite treatment plant near Copper Cliff, which will employ the company's atmospheric pressure ammonia leaching process, is proceeding on schedule. It is expected that the first commercial shipment of our high-grade iron ore pellets to the steel industry will be made before the end of the current year.

Production of electrolytic cobalt was initiated in 1954 at the Port Colborne, Ontario, refinery, marking the first commercial output in Canada of this form of cobalt. This is in accordance with our established policy of producing our metals and other products in the purest commercial grades to enable us to satisfy the most exacting requirements of industry.

### Price Increased

The company announced on November 24, 1954, an increase in its price of electrolytically refined nickel to 64½ cents (United States) per pound, including the 1¼ cents United States import duty which is paid by the company. On the same date a general upward revision of the prices

of mill and foundry products was announced.

It is of major importance that the price of nickel should at all times reflect not only short-term but also long-term considerations. Inflation and the rising costs of labor and supplies which have been accumulating since the outbreak of World War II have necessitated several price increases. In the light of price levels prevailing for other and competitive materials, we believe that the existing nickel price is fair and reasonable and one which will encourage the maintenance and development of the markets of the company and those of its customers for nickel and nickel-containing products.

As previously stated, the company's deliveries of nickel in all forms set a record at 282,000,000 pounds. This was some 30,000,000 pounds over our deliveries in 1953.

It may not be generally realized how much nickel the free world takes for stockpiling and defense purposes. Last year, for instance, these takings accounted for some 40 per cent of the total free world supply. However, since the total supply was up and there was less demand upon industry for defense production, the over-all result was that the supply of nickel for civilian applications was improved, even though complete satisfaction of all civilian requirements was not possible.

While stockpiling is expected to continue, there are indications that the scheduled intake for this purpose may be modified and that after defense requirements have been satisfied more nickel will be available this year for civilian applications than in 1954. This is an encouraging development.

Adequate defense preparedness is impossible without a healthy nickel-consuming civilian industry. The value of such an industry was clearly demonstrated twice within the last 15 years, during World War II and during the Korean con-

Excerpts of address to shareholders of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., at annual meeting, Toronto, Canada, April 27, 1955.

flict. Today, however, government stockpiling and defense requirements have, of necessity, weakened part of this important market by restricting the amounts of nickel available for civilian purposes. Many manufacturers, in the fear that relief would be long delayed, have been endeavoring to eliminate nickel in new design plans for their products. If this situation continues it can only have consequences detrimental to the security of the free world. In times of national emergency it is necessary not only to possess the required strategic materials, but it is equally necessary to have the trained manpower, technical knowledge and facilities to use them most effectively. The developments which are improving the supply for civilian purposes are, therefore, of very real importance in maintaining this industry in a healthy condition.

#### **Distribution Difficult Task**

The present enormous and abnormal requirements for defense and stockpile purposes make distribution a difficult task. But however exacting it may be, it is essential to the continuing success of the company that our customers everywhere believe that we are doing our best and that we are bringing to this task experience gained in years of co-operation with consumers of nickel. We have lived with and supplied many of the principal users for our whole business life, many have been served for long periods and still other users have newly entered the industry. We have many small customers whose needs we are serving and who constitute an important and growing part of the consuming market. These small consumers are essential to a rounded and healthy industry. Not only do they provide special products and services but they hold out the prospect of introducing

new developments in the uses of nickel and of becoming in time consumers of a larger portion of the world's nickel supply.

The company and its predecessors have been supplying nickel to the trade for nearly 70 years. The insufficiency of the limited supply for civilian purposes remaining under existing conditions not only is a present handicap to many of our customers but is potentially harmful to our long-range business by impairing the development and expansion of markets for nickel and weakening the nickel-consuming industries in the countries which constitute our markets. Apart, therefore, from our feeling of responsibility, pure self-interest demands that we conduct the distribution of our supplies impartially and with the best skill at our command.

Since 1949, prior to the Korean conflict, the free world production capacity for nickel has been increasing at a substantial rate and is expected to continue to increase for the next several years. From an estimated annual production of 267,000,000 pounds in 1949 it advanced to approximately 390,000,000 pounds in 1954 and is expected to increase by 1958 to at least 450,000,000 pounds. This substantial increase in nickel productive capacity should give assurance to consumers of nickel of an adequate supply in the future.

#### **Canada Leading Producer**

For over 50 years Canada has led all other countries of the world in the production of nickel. Its output of the metal last year was at a record high, amounting to more than four times that of the rest of the free world combined.

The increase in International Nickel's annual productive capacity since the year prior to Korea has amounted to over 40,000,000 pounds. In addition

to our company's extensive production activities, which last year resulted in nickel deliveries of 282,000,000 pounds, various other present or potential producers have nickel development projects under way.

#### **Falconbridge Expansion**

During 1954, according to published statements, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited was engaged in an expansion program designed to increase its annual nickel production to 55,000,000 pounds or more by about 1960; the refinery of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, with an 18,000,000-pound annual nickel capacity, began operation in July and produced 3,965,000 pounds of refined nickel by year-end; National Lead Company announced completion of a nickel-copper-cobalt refinery at Fredericktown, Missouri, and in its annual report for 1954 issued last month stated that start-up operations were in progress; the United States Government announced that the capacity of its plant at Nicaro, Cuba, was being expanded by 75 per cent over the plant's rated annual capacity of about 23,000,000 pounds of nickel; also the United States Government agreed to provide funds for the construction and operation by Freeport Sulphur Company of a pilot plant to test a process of that company for obtaining nickel and cobalt from ore deposits owned by it at Moa Bay, Cuba. The annual report of The M. A. Hanna Company for 1954 stated that a limited amount of ferronickel ingots containing 40 per cent nickel was produced by the end of the year at its plant near Riddle, Oregon, and it reported that indications are the plant will enter commercial production in 1955. It is understood that nickel production by the French firm, S. A. Le Nickel, in

(Continued on page 19)

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# RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST FIXES FIRM COPPER PRICE OF £280 A LONG TON FOR U. K. CONSUMERS

Tin Presents Stable Appearance; Lead Strong With Consumption at Good Level; C.o.b. Zinc Stocks Adequate But High Grades Scarce

May 8, 1955

**T**HERE seems to be practically no end to the surprises which the copper market has to face. The Rhodesian Selection Trust group of mining companies has established a firm price of £280 a long ton, c.i.f. U.K. This is on the basis of refined wire bars, with the price to remain in effect for a period of 30 days from May 9. This new price will apply only to the output of Mufulira and Roan Antelope. The two companies produce approximately 15,000 long tons of blister and refined copper a month and of that total about 3,000 tons is refined and is produced by Mufulira. The price, after the 30-day period, is subject to change on 24-hour notice.

The £280 quotation (35.00c a pound) is about £24 a ton (3.00c a pound) below the close on the London Metal Exchange on May 6.

An integral part of the fixed price program is that any price advantage gained by consumers should be passed on to the buyers of their products, though considerable uncertainty still exists at this stage as to how this will be done. The copper supplied by Roan Antelope and Mufulira represents only part of the intake of the consumers concerned, and at present most semi-finished products are sold at prices fixed by the appropriate trade association.

It will be recalled that at the end of last year the Trust discussed the possibility of a firm price, and the International Nickel Company actually made some sales on a somewhat similar basis. The latter development proved rather short-lived as owing to the strike in Rhodesia, copper prices reacted upwards and the experiment was a very expensive one for the Canadian interests concerned.

By L. H. TARRING

London, England

Whether these two producers alone will be successful in their attempt to keep down and stabilize the copper price and thus limit competition from other materials is, at the moment, an open question. The attempt, if successful, might have quite far-reaching effects on the international copper market, especially when it is considered that such a price policy is roughly in line with that pursued for a considerable time past by the big American domestic products and the big Belgian group.

Earlier during the month in review, just when the threat of a further

strike in Chile seemed to have disappeared, the copper market was faced with the sudden announcement that the British Government had arranged to sell 45,000 tons of electro copper from its trading stocks. Prices dropped steeply but then rallied. However, confidence was further upset when the Government arranged to sell some 20,000 tons of blister, also from its trading stocks, to the Selection Trust companies. Again prices dropped quite sharply at the news but recovered most of the lost ground pretty quickly owing to the fact that consumption of copper has continued to run at a very high level, and until quite recently there has been a very insistent demand for the metal from Germany. After the second Government announcement, however, German buyers become more cautious and although it is believed that they will, before long have to reenter the mar-

## U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports an increase in U. K. stocks of copper in February, the total at the end of the month (excluding Government holdings) being 50,404 tons of refined, compared with 45,002 tons a month earlier, and 19,781 tons of blister against 17,769 tons. Of the refined stocks, consumers held 26,092 tons, and there were 2,315 tons in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses. During February, U. K. production was 9,564 tons of primary refined and 72,912 tons of secondary refined, together with 817 tons of rough copper.

Consumption in copper and alloy products totaled 50,705 tons, making for the two months 101,239 tons compared with 87,528 tons in the same period of 1954. Details are given in the following table:

	Two months ending		
	Feb. 1955	Feb. 28th 1954	Feb. 28th 1955
(1) UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire .....	16,008	26,797	33,622
Rods, Bars and Sections .....	1,769	4,155	3,267
Sheet, Strip and Plate .....	5,518	9,064	10,641
Tubes .....	3,817	6,668	7,713
Castings and Misc. ....	500	1,000	1,000

## ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

Wire .....	1,570	2,595	3,114
Rods, Bars and Sections .....	13,567	20,792	26,336
Sheet, Strip and Plate .....	11,832	19,407	23,113
Tubes .....	1,756	2,867	3,395
Castings and Misc. ....	4,600	10,382	9,774
Copper Sulphate ..	2,095	8,009	6,499

Total All Products 63,937 111,736 128,474

Copper content of output .....	50,705	87,528	101,923
Consumption of Refined Copper (2) ..	36,906	67,295	76,611
Consumption of Copper and Alloy Scrap (3) (Copper Content) .....	13,799	20,233	25,312

Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and Cadmium Copper Wire Rods for Wire. (2) Virgin and Secondary Refined Copper. (3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.



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# AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1955										
January .....	302 8 1	284 1 2	303 2 5	692 19 6	694 19 6	693 10 0	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8
February .....	341 15 3	325 8 0	342 13 0	712 13 9	715 6 0	713 3 6	103 13 5	103 9 6	89 9 2	87 10 8
March .....	351 2 5	340 8 11	351 10 10	712 8 3	714 19 7	712 16 11	104 0 1	103 2 4	88 4 11	87 3 1
April .....	328 0 0	319 3 11	328 10 0	716 6 4	717 4 9	716 13 8	104 9 4	104 2 10	89 1 3	87 17 4

ket, for the time being they are operating on a limited scale.

While the London market had shown some buoyancy after each of the downward dips, the total effect had been to depress the price of the metal somewhat, and this was carried further with the threat of a rail strike on May, fortunately averted, and the uncertainties arising as a result of the impending General Election on May 26.

Meanwhile, the British Board of Trade is inviting tenders for the sale of 15,000 tons of electrolytic copper for pricing and delivery over five months beginning in June. This quantity forms part of the unsold balance (about 28,000 tons) of the 45,000 tons of electro copper, the impending sale of which was announced by the Board of Trade on April 13. The remaining 13,000 tons will be offered for sale later.

When the decision to sell the 45,000 tons of electrolytic copper from the Government's trading stocks was announced it was stated that arrangements had already been made for the sale of part and that the method of disposing of the balance was being discussed with the trade.

## Stable Appearance In Tin

On balance, tin prices have lost some ground during the past month, but the movement has not been of a major character, and broadly speaking, the market has continued to present an appearance of considerable stability. Undoubtedly the outstanding feature during the past month has been the indication that the United States is likely to continue the Texas City smelter in operation for a further year after June 30, and may decide that it requires permanent operative smelting capacity.

What will happen if the existing smelter is sold to private interests

and the Government, as has been suggested it might do, should build another one, is a problem. Naturally the likelihood of the smelter continuing in operation for another year has been very welcome to Bolivia, as the implications are that much of her output will be taken off the market and stockpiled, and thus remove the main threat to the existing tin price structure.

What is not clear at the present time is whether, as a result of this development, Indonesia will further delay making a decision as to whether to ratify the International Control Agreement or not. If America is to continue to be the Fairy Godmother of the tin market, there is, perhaps, no pressing need for an international buffer stock, but the proposed agreement has been under discussion and in the making for so long that unless the matter is finalized one way or the other fairly soon, the whole thing may be rather out of date before ever it begins.

In Malaya the shipment position has been upset to some small extent by labor disputes between the Singapore Harbor Board and its white-collar workers, but up to now this has not really affected the movement of tin, though it may do so if the dispute proceeds.

So far as consumption is concerned, there is very little to report. By post-

war standards, demand is quite well maintained, but it still falls some way short of world production. Tension in the Far East is no worse, and perhaps a little better than it was, and for the moment seems to be having comparatively little effect on the tin market. The steps taken by the Government here earlier in the year to strengthen transferable sterling have been very effective so far as tin is concerned, in preventing commodity shunting, much to the gratification of British dealers who are again able to pursue their normal trading with the United States.

## Lead Market Strong

The lead market here during the past month has been a very strong one. With the supply situation fairly comfortable, and consumption still running at a good level both here and on the Continent, the position has been rather devoid of features calling for any particular comment.

At one time the heavier domestic demand in the United States which gave rise to some talk of the possibility of an increase in the domestic price, naturally attracted much attention as any upward move in the American quotation might well have been followed by the London market. This seems to have died down, however, and attention is once again rather more closely centered on the longer term influence of the future level of American Government stockpiling. Unless there are any unanticipated developments in this market, the present tendency is to look for very little change in the near future.

The cable industry in this country is experiencing a none too brisk demand for lead sheathed cables, but this, almost certainly, is due to some extent to the number of new cable

(Continued on page 19)

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# United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 6, 1951, Under Torquay Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

## COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12¼%
Copper brazed tubes	5½c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

## BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12¼%

## LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

## ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.

Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

## MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for	1¼c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc	3c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic	3c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1½%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds	25%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal	12¼%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic	20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire	20c lb. & 10%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content	35c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2¼% extra)	
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ¼ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12¼%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

\*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954.

# MAJOR U. K. SUPPLIER ESTABLISHES COPPER PRICE AT 35c LB.; U. S. QUOTATION MAINTAINED AT 36c

Extension of Lead, Zinc Stockpile Buying Seen Setting Floor Prices For Both Metals; Tin, Secondary Aluminum and Quicksilver All Lower

May 9, 1955

**I**NTEREST of domestic copper circles was centered on Britain. While the domestic red metal price was maintained at 36.00c a pound delivered, there were two different quotations in the U.K., the London Metal Exchange price and the new fixed price established by the Rhodesian Selection Trust. The Trust established a firm price of £280 a long ton, c.i.f. U.K. for refined wire bars, equivalent to 35.00c a pound. The fixed price may not apply to the 25,000 tons of the metal the Trust recently acquired from the British Board of Trade.

Scrap copper prices in the domestic market were down from a month ago as were brass and bronze ingots. West Germany was granted a special copper scrap export quota. Lead and zinc producing circles, after studying Dr. Flemming's latest on Government stockpiling, believe the Government has underwritten floor prices of 15.00c a pound New York for lead and 12.00c for Prime Western zinc East St. Louis. Tin displayed a weaker price trend, as did quicksilver and secondary aluminum.

## Interest in U.K. Price Plan

Domestic copper producers as well as consumers were greatly interested in the plan of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. (members of the Rhodesian Selection Trust) to sell copper at a fixed price to U.K. customers. Roan Antelope and Mufulira account for roughly one-third of British imports of copper. Both companies stated they decided to quote firm prices in order to put copper on a par with competing products such as aluminum, nickel and plastics which remain relatively stable over periods of time, thus stimulating sales by allowing fabricators to plan ahead instead of buying on a hand-to-mouth basis as they are doing with copper.

While copper quotations on the London Metal Exchange during the month in review have climbed down from their recent lofty perches, mainly because of two releases of copper from U.K. Government stock (45,000 tons electrolytic and 20,000 tons of blister), domestic producers and custom smelters maintained their price at 36.00 a pound delivered. LME copper prices have moved down to

## LATE NEWS, PRICE CHANGES

**Copper:** The General Services Administration on May 12 was authorized by the Office of Defense Mobilization to make available to private industry in the third quarter 1955, some 16,000 tons of copper being acquired by the U. S. Government under the Defense Production and Stockpiling Acts. Refined copper deliveries to domestic consumers in April dropped to 119,868 tons from 131,354 tons in March, reflecting the tight supply situation. Refined copper output in April totaled 122,129 tons as against 135,701 tons in March; stocks in producers' hands at the end of April amounted to 42,759 tons, a decrease of 3,332 tons from the end of March. March consumption of refined copper (latest figures available at press time) amounted to 142,776 tons, a gain of 23,900 tons over February, and a record high for any peacetime year.

**Copper Scrap:** With the London LME copper price advancing (despite the firm Rhodesian Selection Trust price of £280 a long ton), the copper scrap supply here tightened and custom smelters on May 16 boosted their scrap buying prices to a basis of 32.50c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire.

**Silver:** Foreign silver at New York advanced by 1.50c an ounce on May 11 and another 1.25c on May 13 to 89.75c an ounce.

**Quicksilver:** Spot European quicksilver further weakened, dropping \$6 per flask to \$304-\$306 per flask of 76 pounds as of May 17.

**Tin:** Spot Straits tin at New York was quoted at 91.50c a pound on May 16. Prompt tin also was quoted at 91.50c.

the point where they are beginning to approach the U.S. quotation. Domestic consumers however, were more reluctant to pay the premiums being asked in the outside market. Whereas the outside market price for copper at one time had been around 45.00c a pound, 38.50c a pound for May shipment was currently quoted.

Lower LME prices and the new Chilean law were expected to improve the copper supply situation here. LME prices were getting down to the point where suppliers might find it more attractive to ship more of the red metal to the U.S.

## Chilean Copper Law

The new law benefitting U.S. mining companies operating in Chile went into effect May 5. The law ends discriminatory exchange regulations, gives the companies control of their copper for sales abroad and liberalizes the tax set-up. As a result, Chilean officials expect copper output in their country this year to climb to 400,000 tons from 325,000 tons last year.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Kennecott Copper Corporation, the leading Chilean producers, each

decided to invest \$2,000,000 in Chile for immediate expansion.

## Scrap Copper Prices Down

Domestic scrap copper prices declined, proving particularly sensitive to the decline in the LME quotations plus the restrictions on exports of U.S. scrap copper. At the end of March 34.50c a pound was paid by custom smelters for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap but on May 9 the price was 31.50c, a quotation generally believed to be more in line with the 36.00c price for electrolytic copper.

## German Scrap Export Quota

A supplementary export quota of 3,000 short tons (copper content) of copper-base alloy scrap has been established for West Germany for the second quarter of 1955, the U.S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced May 9. Export licensing will be limited to shipments for consumption in West Germany. This supplement will be licensed in the latter part of June for shipment after July 1, 1955. BFC said distribution among exporters of the additional quota will be made on the historical licensing basis already in effect. The supplemental quota is in addition to the second quarter quota of 7,000 tons (copper content) previously announced for export of copper-base alloy scrap to all countries except Canada.

BFC also announced May 9 that an open-end quota has been established in the second quarter for low-grade copper scrap materials containing less than 40 per cent copper and no more than 5 per cent nickel, such as slags, ashes, flue dust and irony brass. Export license applications for this low-grade copper scrap must specify the copper content. Under open-end quota, no quantitative limitation is set but exports are controlled to protect the national security.

## Brass Ingot Prices Decline

Leading manufacturers of brass and bronze ingots on April 26 reduced their selling prices 1.50c to 2.00c a pound. The reductions reflected the fact that ingot makers have been able to get scrap copper and brass at lower levels.

## Five C & H Mines Closed

While the outlook for a better copper supply in the latter half of this year improved, reflecting the new Chilean law and events in London, operations at five mines of the Calu-

(Continued on page 16)



met Division of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., were halted on May 2 when 1,700 hourly copper workers struck over a breakdown in contract negotiations.

Calumet's copper output amounts to about 3,500 tons a month of refined metal of which about 50 per cent comes from scrap. In April its output was around 2,600 tons.

#### Duty-Free Copper Bill

The House on May 3 approved legislation to continue duty-free importation of copper for another three years, until June 30, 1958. (See Washington Report, page 5.)

#### Lead-Zinc Stockpiling

The consensus of the lead and zinc producing industries was that the Government has underwritten floor price of 15.00c a pound for lead New York and 12.00c for Prime Western zinc East St. Louis. Spokesmen for the producers, after studying Dr. Flemming's letter on the matter of the Government's stockpiling program (see detailed report in Washington Report in this issue on page 5), pointed out that the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization did not say that the Government was committed to buy lead for the stockpile through 1956 but that "it would

appear" it would be in a position to do so.

The implication may be that if the monthly offers to the General Services Administration continue to taper off, it may take the balance of this year and all of 1956 for the Government to acquire the 200,000 tons originally planned. The same implication is made in the case of the 300,000 tons of zinc that President Eisenhower announced would be purchased. Authoritative sources believe the Government will continue to make stockpile purchase of zinc even if the price were to advance to 13.00c a pound for the Prime Western grade, East St. Louis.

The market undertone for lead was firm, at the 15.00c level. Moderate business was being done in Prime Western zinc at 12.00c. Most zinc producers felt gratified that the Government stands ready to buy the metal in case civilian demand should taper off.

#### Texas City Tin Smelter

Although the House was not expected to unanimously approve the Senate's resolution to continue Government operation of the Texas City tin smelter for another year to June 30, 1956 or as long thereafter as Congress may subsequently authorize, highly placed sources believed final approval would be forthcoming. (See Washington Report on page 5.)

Pricewise, tin weakened during the period in review. Spot Straits tin was quoted at 90.875c a pound New York on May 5 as against the last previously-quoted price in this space of 92.125c on April 18. The 92.125c registered on both April 18 and 19 was the high for the April 18-May 5 period, with the 90.875c on May 5 the low.

#### Secondary Aluminum Weaker

Secondary aluminum ingot prices moved downward during the month in review as smelters met more competitive selling conditions. Prices for smelters' alloy were still above but beginning to approach the primary aluminum producers' quotations for equivalent items. Smelters, as they reduced their ingot selling prices, correspondingly cut their scrap aluminum buying prices.

#### Spot Quicksilver Drops

Spot European quicksilver prices were down sharply from the last previously-quoted range in this space of \$317 to \$320 per flask of 76 pounds, duty paid New York, established on April 6. A series of reductions, of around \$2 to \$3 per flask, brought the range down to \$310 to \$312 per flask on May 5. Small lots of Mexican quicksilver for May-June shipment offered at a substantial discount from the range quoted for European metal, at around \$300 per flask duty paid New York.

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# Daily Metal Quotations in April, 1955

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter  
(In Cents Per Pound)

	Copper			Tin Straits New York		Lead		Zinc		Alum- inum	Anti- mony	Silver						
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro Refinery f. o. b.	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f. a. s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West f. o. b.	E. St. Louis	Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b.	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% f. o. b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	90.75	90.625	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	88.50
2	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	90.75	90.625	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	88.50
3	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	90.875	90.75	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	87.00
4	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.00	91.00	15.00	14.80	11.75	12.25	12.25	12.00	13.10	13.25	23.20	28.50	87.00
5	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.375	91.375	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
6	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.375	91.375	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
7	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
8	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
9	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
10	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
11	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
12	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
13	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
14	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
15	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
16	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
17	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
18	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
19	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
20	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
21	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
22	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
23	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
24	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
25	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
26	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
27	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
28	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
29	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
30	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.00	91.625	91.625	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	87.00
AV.	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	42.78	91.48	91.41	15.00	14.80	11.93	12.43	12.18	12.18	13.28	13.43	23.20	28.50	87.08
HI.	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	44.50	91.125	92.125	15.00	14.80	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	13.35	13.50	23.20	28.50	88.50
LO.	36.00	36.00	35.70	36.00	41.00	90.75	90.625	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	87.00

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## DAILY METAL REPORTER

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## Free World Nickel Output 390,000,000 Lbs. In 1954

(Continued from page 11)

New Caledonia, approximated 18,500,000 pounds in 1954. There was also some nickel production in other parts of the free world, especially in Japan which obtains most of its nickel ores from New Caledonia.

### Scientific Advances

The scientific advances made in the past decade, in such fields as gas turbines and jet aircraft, electronics, atomic energy, transportation, power, petroleum and chemicals, are altering the pattern of nickel's applications throughout the world. The most important present-day uses for nickel throughout the free world may best be illustrated by its applications in the United States, which is the largest consuming country. Based on preliminary figures issued by the United States Bureau of Mines, the principal uses of nickel in 1954 were in the production of nickel alloy steels, including stainless steels, which accounted for 36 per cent of total consumption; malleable nickel and non-ferrous alloys, including copper-base alloys, nickel silvers and high nickel alloys such as "Monel" and "Inconel", 30 per cent; and electroplating, 16 per cent. Then followed high-temperature and electrical resistance alloys, which took 7 per cent; cast irons, 4 per cent; catalysts, 1 per cent and magnetic alloys, 1 per cent. Various miscellaneous applications accounted for the remaining 5 per cent. In view of developments in the newer uses of nickel it is expected that some of today's smaller applications will grow to increasing prominence in years to come.

### Copper Deliveries

International Nickel's deliveries of refined copper during the year amounted to 253,275,000 pounds. Canada continued to be a growing market for our copper and took about 45 per cent of the company's output. The remainder was shipped to the United Kingdom, the United States and Continental Europe.

The published price of primary copper in Canada and the United States during 1954 held steady on a 30 cents (United States) per pound basis. In the first quarter of 1955 the price of copper in these two countries rose to 36 cents (U.S.).

The copper price on the London Metal Exchange in 1954 opened the year at £232 per long ton, equivalent to 29.1 cents (U.S.) per pound, reached a low on January 18 of £216,

or 27.1 cents, and a high on October 5 of £310, or 38.8 cents. Copper was quoted on that Exchange during the first quarter of the current year as high as £368, equivalent to 45.9 cents (U.S.).

Our combined deliveries of platinum metals were approximately 263,000 ounces. The United States is the chief market, but Canada, the United Kingdom and several Continental European countries are also important consumers.

The market prices for several of the platinum metals declined during 1954, largely as a result of increased supplies from non-Canadian sources. The price of platinum fell during the year approximately \$10 per troy ounce from the opening published price of \$19-\$93 (United States).

Legislation in Italy establishing the hallmarking of palladium places this precious metal in that country in a similar category to platinum in the jewelry field. We expect that this is only the first step toward the time when the hallmarking of palladium will be established in all European countries.

The year 1954 was a most successful one and the prospects for the current year are encouraging. The present demand for nickel and its extreme usefulness in many applications augur well for the future of the industry.

## British Metal Markets

(Continued from page 13)

works which have been established since the war in countries which formerly drew their supplies largely from the United Kingdom.

### Staid Conditions In Zinc

Very staid conditions have characterized the open market for zinc in this country in recent weeks. This is, undoubtedly, due to a considerable extent to the fact that the London Metal Exchange quotation is based on G. o. b. metal which is in adequate supply.

The higher grades continue rather scarce, and premiums of £13 a ton have been paid for ordinary high grade over the G. o. b. quotation, and a certain amount of Russian metal has recently been sold here. Soviet offerings are not large, however, and the spot supply position of this grade continues very tight, with little indication at the moment of it easing in the immediate future.

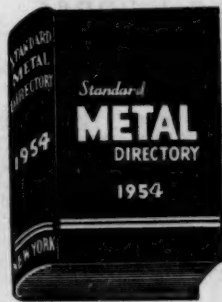
Supplies of the special high grade have also been rather scarce, with full premiums demanded for supplies not covered by period contracts.

In zinc, perhaps, even more than in lead, the situation in the United States is watched fairly closely as for so long it was the top-heavy position there which had a depressing effect on the European market. European consumption of zinc is still running at a very satisfactory level taken as a whole, and providing nothing untoward develops in America, there seems to be no reason to anticipate any serious deterioration in the situation for some little time to come. In this connection, of course, the American Government stockpiling plans after June 30 are of considerable importance.

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# Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

## Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined Production	Deliveries to Customers	Refined Stock End of Period	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary				Blister	Refined	Total
1954								
Feb. ....	177,378	7,096	174,797	163,474	394,095	+ 9,677	+ 5,398	+ 15,075
Mar. ....	197,279	8,254	211,889	189,030	406,274	+ 6,356	+ 12,179	+ 5,823
April ....	196,190	6,662	200,684	203,772	397,586	+ 2,168	+ 8,688	+ 6,520
May ....	190,065	6,922	204,287	226,202	337,358	+ 7,300	+ 60,228	+ 67,528
June ....	199,406	11,482	201,089	236,575	249,940	+ 9,797	+ 87,418	+ 77,619
July ....	197,241	9,955	213,020	202,717	239,635	+ 5,824	+ 10,305	+ 16,129
Aug. ....	175,919	9,585	205,130	195,880	230,974	+ 19,626	+ 8,661	+ 28,287
Sept. ....	187,872	7,674	196,275	199,432	220,823	+ 729	+ 10,151	+ 10,880
Oct. ....	207,927	10,338	197,314	212,486	211,207	+ 20,951	+ 9,616	+ 11,335
Nov. ....	221,559	9,410	222,458	225,840	216,687	+ 8,511	+ 5,480	+ 13,991
Dec. ....	215,377	12,532	242,635	229,154	228,637	+ 14,726	+ 11,950	+ 2,776
1954 Total ..	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	+ 695	+ 139,605	+ 140,300
1955								
Jan. ....	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	+ 3,841	+ 23,359	+ 27,200
Feb. ....	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	+ 16,362	+ 12,375
Mar. ....	233,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+ 10,881
Apr. ....	231,574	10,751	224,525	221,415	200,835	+ 17,800	+ 5,771	+ 23,571

### In U. S. A.

1954								
Feb. ....	68,034	6,394	103,496	87,795	118,417	.....	+ 10,296	.....
Mar. ....	73,838	7,671	118,065	95,795	126,470	.....	+ 7,750	.....
April ....	71,344	6,486	112,937	104,579	124,516	.....	+ 1,954	.....
May ....	71,966	6,660	108,723	111,005	82,124	.....	+ 42,392	.....
June ....	74,903	11,216	112,474	106,252	69,289	.....	+ 12,835	.....
July ....	66,723	9,597	107,193	97,436	68,077	.....	+ 212	.....
Aug. ....	53,263	8,784	104,693	92,475	58,648	.....	+ 10,429	.....
Sept. ....	62,714	7,168	88,786	88,198	48,775	.....	+ 9,873	.....
Oct. ....	69,243	9,988	92,918	105,293	32,290	.....	+ 15,485	.....
Nov. ....	88,567	9,052	115,917	118,707	37,094	.....	+ 3,804	.....
Dec. ....	85,581	12,152	133,523	121,907	47,108	.....	+ 10,014	.....
1954 Total ..	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	+ 40,604	.....
1955								
Jan. ....	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	+ 1,126	.....
Feb. ....	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	+ 1,403	.....
Mar. ....	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April ....	93,413	10,468	122,129	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....

### Outside U. S. A.\*

1954								
Feb. ....	109,041	702	70,864	74,457	275,375	.....	+ 5,135	.....
Mar. ....	123,441	583	93,824	93,235	279,804	.....	+ 4,429	.....
April ....	124,846	176	87,747	99,193	273,070	.....	+ 6,734	.....
May ....	118,099	262	95,564	115,197	255,234	.....	+ 17,836	.....
June ....	124,503	266	88,615	130,323	180,651	.....	+ 74,583	.....
July ....	130,518	358	105,827	105,281	170,558	.....	+ 10,093	.....
Aug. ....	122,656	801	100,437	103,405	172,326	.....	+ 1,768	.....
Sept. ....	125,158	506	107,489	110,234	172,048	.....	+ 278	.....
Oct. ....	138,684	350	104,396	107,193	177,917	.....	+ 5,869	.....
Nov. ....	132,992	358	106,541	107,133	179,593	.....	+ 1,676	.....
Dec. ....	129,796	380	109,112	109,528	181,529	.....	+ 1,936	.....
1954 Total ..	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	+ 99,001	.....
1955								
Jan. ....	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	+ 22,233	.....
Feb. ....	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	+ 14,959	.....
Mar. ....	133,530	319	101,825	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
April ....	138,161	283	102,396	101,552	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....

\*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

### Electrolytic Copper

Price, Del. Conn. Valley  
Monthly Average Prices  
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.50	24.50	29.88	30.36
Feb.	24.50	25.46	29.88	33.00
Mar.	24.50	31.49	29.93	33.45
Apr.	24.50	30.59	29.98	36.00
May	27.829	29.72	30.00	.....
June	24.50	29.94	30.00	.....
July	24.50	29.92	30.00	.....
Aug.	24.50	29.69	30.00	.....
Sept.	24.50	29.75	30.00	.....
Oct.	24.50	29.80	30.00	.....
Nov.	24.50	29.88	30.00	.....
Dec.	24.50	29.88	30.00	.....
Aver.	24.50	29.15	29.97	.....

### Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered  
Monthly Average Prices  
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.625	24.625	30.00	30.12
Feb.	24.625	24.625	30.00	33.00
Mar.	24.625	32.00	30.00	33.56
Apr.	24.625	32.23	30.00	36.00
May	24.625	Nom	30.00	.....
June	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
July	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Aug.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Sept.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Oct.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Nov.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Dec.	24.625	30.038	30.00	.....
Aver.	24.625	29.47	30.00	.....

### Export Copper

Electrolytic f. a. s. New York  
Monthly Average Prices  
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27.50	34.825	28.635	35.29
Feb.	27.50	34.825	28.59	38.41
Mar.	27.50	35.131	29.544	42.58
Apr.	27.50	35.89	29.93	42.78
May	24.50	29.89	30.00	.....
June	34.415	29.75	30.00	.....
July	34.537	29.692	30.00	.....
Aug.	34.825	29.075	30.00	.....
Sept.	34.825	29.00	30.80	.....
Oct.	34.825	29.053	33.22	.....
Nov.	34.825	28.875	32.832	.....
Dec.	34.825	28.774	33.37	.....
Aver.	31.742	31.128	30.58	.....



## Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1949						
Total	354,992	82,793	285,298	189,407	1,053,225	— 36,920
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Dec.	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	117,303	—201,362
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389,451	— .....
1953						
Jan.	321,212	43,195	294,467	275,736	134,203	—205,796
Feb.	312,177	52,990	296,367	296,760	123,850	—221,960
Mar.	319,356	47,685	292,447	291,979	122,980	—217,385
Apr.	342,771	53,501	295,096	298,532	116,319	—197,356
May	364,197	49,952	293,794	285,425	126,972	—165,070
June	363,020	40,759	297,387	268,099	132,615	—161,707
July	375,629	39,936	302,113	259,641	91,826	—146,189
Aug.	366,244	42,490	305,204	235,893	113,250	—132,363
Sept.	358,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	— 85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,423
Apr.	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	— 54,657
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,965	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	80,009	301,937	181,977	142,776	— 92,670

## Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States\*

(In Short Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	3,077	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047
Feb.	1,576	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198
Mar.	2,116	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198
Apr.	2,750	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162
May	2,455	14,264	16,357	14,287	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,567	8,887	.....
June	2,230	9,883	11,176	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	.....
July	2,581	8,578	9,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,138	9,063	10,260	.....
Aug.	2,117	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	.....
Sept.	4,832	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	.....
Oct.	2,932	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	.....
Nov.	3,079	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	.....
Dec.	4,081	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	.....
Total	33,826	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	.....

\*As compiled by Copper Institute.

## Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	41,021	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	26,661	25,201
Feb.	39,297	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	23,349
Mar.	41,988	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713
Apr.	40,118	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641
May	32,613	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	.....
June	27,995	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	.....
July	25,372	27,896	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	.....
Aug.	20,165	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	.....
Sept.	3,527	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	.....
Oct.	22,966	29,232	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	.....
Nov.	20,488	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,273	.....
Total	372,812	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	.....
Aver.	31,608	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	.....

METALS, MAY, 1955

## Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1951				
Ttl.	41,119	2,422	884,788	928,330
1952				
Ttl.	36,758	1,726	885,985	924,469
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,237	885,174	926,448
1954				
Feb.	2,949	193	62,165	65,307
Mar.	3,560	158	67,558	71,276
Apr.	3,047	163	65,187	68,397
May	3,136	151	68,168	71,455
June	3,228	154	69,577	72,959
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	39,846	1,850	794,555	836,251
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,062	83,291
Feb.	5,338	185	78,058	83,581
Mar.	6,654	220	86,485	93,359

## Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1953				
Av.	33.955	20.405	20.855	20.036
1954				
Mar.	25.84	23.97	22.10	21.09
Apr.	26.42	24.92	23.42	21.77
May	27.04	25.54	24.04	22.58
June	27.125	25.625	24.125	22.875
July	27.09	25.59	24.09	22.93
Aug.	27.12	25.62	24.12	23.74
Sept.	27.51	26.01	24.51	24.62
Oct.	28.02	26.52	25.02	24.965
Nov.	28.55	27.05	25.55	25.43
Dec.	28.85	27.35	25.85	25.82
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92
Mar.	34.28	32.78	31.03	29.43
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61

\*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

## Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for

60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1953				
Av.	23.524	21.934	18.862	14.127
1954				
Mar.	25.53	24.03	18.49	14.16
Apr.	26.39	24.89	20.02	15.35
May	27.03	25.53	21.50	16.50
June	27.01	25.51	21.50	16.50
July	26.90	25.38	21.40	16.69
Aug.	26.81	25.25	21.64	17.15
Sept.	27.01	25.51	21.85	17.35
Oct.	27.675	26.175	22.70	17.78
Nov.	28.07	26.57	23.20	18.07
Dec.	28.50	27.00	23.71	18.21
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	26.27	20.66
Mar.	33.66	31.83	27.44	21.43
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38

# United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1948 .....	21,328	511,356	532,684	38,644	490,630
1949 .....	38,644	542,676	581,320	70,424	355,905
1950 .....	70,424	571,763	642,187	35,619	499,637
1951 .....	35,619	486,874	522,493	25,339	496,184
1952 .....	.....	532,778	558,117	.....	492,094
1953					
October .....	58,490	44,741	103,231	58,236	44,987
November .....	58,236	52,562	110,798	67,494	43,234
December .....	67,494	48,687	116,181	81,152	35,007
Total .....	.....	533,883	577,443	.....	488,437
1954					
January .....	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February .....	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March .....	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April .....	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May .....	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June .....	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July .....	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August .....	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September .....	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October .....	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November .....	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December .....	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total .....	.....	551,618	632,770	.....	475,551
1955					
January .....	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February .....	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March .....	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

## Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

	Cable (American Bureau of Metal Statistics)	Amm. Bureau of Metal Statistics)	Foil Bureau of Metal Statistics)	Batt'y Bureau of Metal Statistics)	Brass Making (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)	Sun- dries (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)	Job- bers (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)	Unclas- sified
1948 .....	114,253	42,080	2,258	97,637	4,921	41,524	8,076	215,150
1949 .....	56,273	12,443	1,139	72,475	3,190	37,549	4,117	168,719
1950 .....	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951 .....	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952								
Dec. ....	5,536	2,594	110	5,840	385	3,319	253	21,333
Total .....	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
Mar. ....	6,175	2,796	323	7,011	415	5,641	509	19,372
Apr. ....	5,833	3,103	102	8,369	295	3,711	453	17,621
May ....	6,829	3,450	370	8,480	752	5,118	605	23,310
June ....	6,420	3,315	290	7,018	528	5,892	196	20,481
July ....	5,123	3,161	35	6,304	205	5,047	168	15,609
Aug. ....	5,226	2,335	120	9,435	745	5,382	268	17,325
Sept. ....	6,494	2,162	105	7,274	1,088	5,261	199	19,015
Oct. ....	9,612	2,782	160	6,342	307	4,628	1,987	19,165
Nov. ....	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec. ....	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total .....	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan. ....	6,273	2,955	.....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb. ....	6,040	2,170	.....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar. ....	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr. ....	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May ....	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June ....	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July ....	4,000	1,500	.....	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug. ....	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept. ....	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct. ....	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov. ....	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec. ....	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total .....	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan. ....	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb. ....	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar. ....	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778

## Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)

Monthly Average Prices

	(Cents per pound)	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	19.00	14.192	13.26	15.00	.....
Feb. ....	19.00	13.50	12.82	15.00	.....
Mar. ....	19.00	13.404	12.94	15.00	.....
Apr. ....	18.92	12.64	13.91	15.00	.....
May ....	15.731	12.75	14.00	.....	.....
June ....	15.26	13.413	14.11	.....	.....
July ....	16.00	13.683	14.00	.....	.....
Aug. ....	16.00	14.00	14.06	.....	.....
Sept. ....	16.00	13.74	14.60	.....	.....
Oct. ....	14.426	13.50	14.975	.....	.....
Nov. ....	14.18	13.50	15.00	.....	.....
Dec. ....	14.125	13.50	15.00	.....	.....
Av. ....	16.47	13.485	14.06	.....	.....

## Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)

Monthly Average Prices

	(Cents per pound)	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	24.00	19.192	18.26	20.00	.....
Feb. ....	24.00	18.50	17.82	20.00	.....
Mar. ....	24.00	18.404	17.94	20.00	.....
Apr. ....	23.92	17.64	18.91	20.00	.....
May ....	20.81	17.75	19.00	.....	.....
June ....	20.65	19.413	19.11	.....	.....
July ....	21.00	18.683	19.00	.....	.....
Aug. ....	21.00	19.00	19.06	.....	.....
Sept. ....	21.00	18.74	19.60	.....	.....
Oct. ....	19.48	18.50	19.975	.....	.....
Nov. ....	19.18	18.50	20.00	.....	.....
Dec. ....	19.125	18.50	20.00	.....	.....

## Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	1,639	1,571	1,788	1,478
Feb. ....	963	1,162	1,422	1,647
Mar. ....	769	1,202	1,194	1,194
Apr. ....	850	1,245	1,150	.....
May ....	1,137	1,455	1,391	.....
June ....	1,535	2,004	1,834	.....
July ....	2,526	2,528	2,288	.....
Aug. ....	2,905	2,707	2,481	.....
Sept. ....	2,874	2,852	2,728	.....
Oct. ....	3,112	2,825	2,667	.....
Nov. ....	2,168	2,173	2,410	.....
Dec. ....	1,975	1,890	1,796	.....
Total .....	22,453	23,614	23,147	.....

# Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Antimonial lead	Total Stocks
1949							
Jan. 1	76,373	9,697	4,101	17,939	29,050	9,594	146,754
1950							
Jan. 1	95,481	16,364	3,696	15,651	61,329	9,095	201,526
1951							
Jan. 1	69,757	11,993	4,959	15,341	28,894	6,725	137,669
1952							
Jan. 1	67,817	11,315	3,909	15,700	18,518	6,821	124,080
1953							
Aug. 1	69,771	15,742	2,907	22,290	46,770	14,247	171,727
Sept. 1	83,673	15,332	2,964	22,960	43,355	14,748	183,032
Oct. 1	81,377	16,921	3,549	24,717	42,613	15,877	185,054
Nov. 1	79,283	19,446	2,664	26,785	42,494	15,742	186,414
Dec. 1	73,348	19,916	2,868	24,303	50,996	16,498	187,929
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	199,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394

## Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1949 Total	420,122	93,061	513,183	58,447	571,630
1950 Total	430,072	76,160	506,232	43,666	549,898
1951 Total	376,851	75,515	452,366	36,510	488,876
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953					
June	30,753	11,611	42,364	3,441	45,805
July	27,339	17,082	44,421	4,061	48,482
August	27,709	19,548	47,257	5,562	52,819
September	27,637	12,190	39,827	4,625	44,452
October	27,934	17,063	44,997	3,680	48,677
November	26,904	13,603	40,507	4,016	44,523
December	28,812	10,767	39,579	3,580	43,159
Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
January	26,202	13,309	39,511	3,162	42,673
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,445	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably understate the actual production of pig lead. (b) inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

METALS, MAY, 1955

## N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949	Nov. 11	1950	Jan. 7
Aug. 2	14.75	Nov. 20	14.25
Aug. 18	15.125	Nov. 24	14.00
Sept. 26	14.75	Dec. 22	14.25
Oct. 3	14.25	Dec. 29	14.50
Oct. 7	13.75	Dec. 31	14.75
Oct. 14	13.00	1953	
Nov. 10	12.75	Jan. 7	14.50
Nov. 16	12.50	Jan. 12	14.00
Nov. 21	12.00	Feb. 2	13.50
1950		Mar. 4	13.00
Mar. 9	11.00	Mar. 10	13.50
Mar. 14	10.50	Apr. 7	13.00
Apr. 20	10.75	Apr. 16	12.50
Apr. 26	11.00	Apr. 21	12.00
May 4	11.25	Apr. 29	12.50
May 10	11.50	May 18	12.75
May 11	12.00	May 19	13.00
June 23	11.50	May 26	13.15
1951		June 11	13.50
June 28	11.00	July 20	13.75
July 12	11.50	July 23	14.00
July 13	12.00	Sept. 16	13.50
Aug. 15	13.00	1954	
Aug. 21	14.00	Jan. 18	13.00
Sept. 1	15.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Sept. 8	16.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Oct. 2	19.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Oct. 31	17.00	Mar. 26	13.25
1952		Mar. 29	13.50
Apr. 29	18.00	Apr. 1	13.75
May 2	17.00	Apr. 12	14.00
May 12	15.00	June 2	14.25
June 23	15.50	June 15	14.00
June 24	16.00	Aug. 25	14.25
Oct. 7	15.00	Sept. 7	14.50
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 15	14.75
Oct. 22	13.50	Oct. 4	14.75
Nov. 3	14.00	Oct. 4	15.00
Nov. 10	14.20	Oct. 5	15.00

\*OPA Ceiling. †Returned to OPA Ceiling.  
\*\*OPS Ceiling.

## Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	7,430	11,572	14,691	14,902
Feb.	7,805	10,736	14,798	12,204
Mar.	9,169	11,484	11,985	12,385
Apr.	9,646	11,248	11,977	.....
May	9,931	10,764	11,882	.....
June	10,323	14,335	9,798	.....
July	10,049	14,247	12,210	.....
Aug.	11,253	14,748	12,279	.....
Sept.	9,874	15,877	14,168	.....
Oct.	10,967	15,742	14,846	.....
Nov.	11,143	16,498	14,573	.....
Dec.	12,155	16,116	14,789	.....

## Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	5,767	2,937	3,768	4,529
Feb.	4,395	3,682	4,257	4,777
Mar.	3,800	5,353	4,475	6,202
Apr.	3,162	5,027	4,470	.....
May	2,347	6,497	4,373	.....
June	5,303	9,270	3,796	.....
July	6,352	5,259	5,991	.....
Aug.	6,492	4,668	6,455	.....
Sept.	4,748	5,509	5,869	.....
Oct.	5,867	5,100	5,532	.....
Nov.	4,674	5,400	5,364	.....
Dec.	3,947	3,060	5,255	.....

Total 56,854 61,762 59,875 .....



## U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1954	1955	
	Prelim. annual totals	Jan.	Feb.
Ammunition .....	40,206	3,638	3,845
Bearing metals .....	26,681	2,604	2,069
Brass & bronze .....	18,901	1,704	1,761
Cable covering .....	127,120	10,055	9,413
Calking lead .....	48,709	3,916	4,587
Casting metals .....	9,139	1,123	1,042
Collapsible tubes .....	9,748	908	740
Foil .....	4,497	211	449
Pipes, traps and bends .....	26,214	2,189	2,324
Sheet lead .....	25,834	2,348	2,262
Solder .....	69,361	6,550	6,871
Storage batteries (antimonial lead) .....	170,514	13,192	12,944
(oxide) .....	162,934	13,072	11,953
Terne metal .....	1,281	105	154
Type metal .....	27,046	1,757	1,968
Total .....	768,185	63,372	62,382
<b>Pigments:</b>			
White lead .....	17,703	892	1,059
Red lead and litharge .....	76,472	6,941	6,181
Pigment colors .....	14,062	1,231	810
Other† .....	10,974	309	709
Total .....	119,211	9,373	8,759
<b>Chemicals:</b>			
Tetraethyl lead .....	160,436	16,426	10,737
Misc. chemicals .....	6,620	60	93
Total .....	167,056	16,486	10,830
<b>Misc. Uses:</b>			
Annealing .....	3,881	408	394
Galvanizing .....	2,590	163	171
Lead plating .....	704	139	45
Weights and ballasts .....	6,426	479	555
Total .....	13,801	1,189	1,165
<b>Other Uses</b>			
Unclassified .....	14,758	1,292	1,568
Total .....	1,083,011	91,712	84,704
Estimated unreported consumption .....	12,000	1,000	1,000
Total .....	1,095,000	93,000	86,000
Daily average† .....	3,000	3,000	3,071

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.  
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

## Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

	(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)		Consumed during Feb.	Stocks at plants on Feb. 28
	Stocks at plants on Jan. 31*	Received during Feb.		
Refined soft lead .....	73,555	59,091	52,126	80,520
Antimonial lead .....	15,845	22,154	21,167	16,832
Unmelted white scrap .....	3,476	2,176	2,359	3,293
Percentage metals .....	8,819	4,190	4,398	8,611
Copper-base scrap .....	1,877	1,536	1,683	1,730
Drosses, residues, etc. ....	9,792	1,672	2,478	8,986
Total .....	113,364	90,819	84,211	119,972

\* Revised. † Excludes 493 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

## Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)			
FEBRUARY			
	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metals, Drosses, Etc	Total
Metal products .....	51,980	10,402	62,382
Pigments .....	8,243	23	8,266
Chemicals .....	10,830		10,830
Miscellaneous .....	1,153	12	1,165
Unclassified .....	1,087	481	1,568
Total .....	73,293	10,918	84,211

\* Excludes 493 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

## U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)			
	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	27,182	25,786	29,062
Feb. ....	24,552	25,837	28,926
Mar. ....	25,226	29,442	33,225
Apr. ....	24,869	25,820	....
May ....	24,350	28,637	....
June ....	23,612	28,574	....
July ....	23,455	25,968	....
Aug. ....	20,599	25,671	....
Sept. ....	27,426	30,631	....
Oct. ....	28,014	30,123	....
Nov. ....	27,358	30,142	....
Dec. ....	26,582	28,840	....
Total .....	303,753	335,471	....

## American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo (Cents per lb. in ton lots)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Feb. ....	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Mar. ....	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Apr. ....	48.85	34.50	28.50	28.50
May ....	42.077	34.50	28.50	....
June ....	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
July ....	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Aug. ....	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Sept. ....	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Oct. ....	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Nov. ....	35.62	33.68	28.50	....
Dec. ....	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
Av. ....	42.17	33.93	28.50	....

## Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1954	1955	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U. S.† (s.t.) ....	17,199	10,175	16,217
Canada (s.t.) ....	18	....	....
Belgium .....	1,053	....	....
Denmark .....	1,783	796	1,860
France .....	4,010	2,625	3,691
Germany† .....	7,159	....	....
Italy†† .....	1,635	1,202	....
Netherlands .....	8,104	3,689	....
Norway .....	1,405	474	....
Sweden .....	1,233	776	1,699
Switzerland .....	1,340	788	1,121
U. K. (l.t.) ....	21,939	17,978	23,905
India†† (l.t.) ....	665	845	....
EXPORTS			
	1954	1955	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U. S.† (s.t.) ....	34	92	43
Canada (s.t.) ....	7,814	5,500	11,882
Belgium .....	3,475	....	....
Denmark .....	451	197	273
France .....	1,371	368	489
Germany† .....	3,391	....	....
Italy†† .....	61	....	....
Netherlands .....	420	458	....
Switzerland .....	37	37	3
N. Rhodesia†† .....	2,032	1,100	....
Australia†† (l.t.) 12,474*	....	....	....

\* November total.  
† Refined.  
†† Includes lead alloys.  
‡ Includes scrap.  
§ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

## French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)			
	1954	1955	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Ore (gross weight) .....	6,170	11,318	9,688
Italy .....	280	77	470
Algeria .....	5,139	8,618	8,077
Fr. Morocco .....	1,031	....	1,064
French Equat. Tunisia .....	1,801	....	....
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous ..	259	....	305
Germany (W.) ..	5	....	....
Rhodesia .....	254	....	305
Non-Argenti-ferous .....	3,751	2,625	3,386
Belgium .....	51	168	330
Germany (W.) ..	275	....	....
Greece .....	60	....	....
U. Kingdom .....	2	3	....
Yugoslavia .....	250	....	....
Algeria .....	1	4	6
Fr. Morocco .....	1,986	208	367
Tunisia .....	1,239	2,300	2,510
Other countries .....	32	25	3
Antimonial lead ..	32	25	3

## U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
	1954	1955	
	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys .....	197,543	17,978	23,905
Australia .....	120,395	8,913	15,223
Canada .....	38,638	5,125	4,073
Belgium .....	47	....	....
Germany (W.) ..	50	....	....
Yugoslavia .....	6,350	1,100	666
United States ..	13,128	422	2,740
Peru .....	11,968	....	....
Other countries ..	6,967	2,418	1,203

METALS, MAY, 1955

# Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign area also is included.  
(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Begin- ning	Pro- duction	Domes- tic	Shipments			Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
				Export & Drawback	Gov't Acct's	Total			
1947	Tl. 178,500	848,027	698,281	117,305	140,230	955,816	68,011	59,705	2,323
1947	Mo. 18,447	70,669	58,190	9,775	11,686	79,651			
1948	Tl. 68,647	850,015	770,396	69,910	57,598	897,904	20,848	51,318	2,328
1948	Mo. Avg.	70,842	64,200	8,826	4,800	74,826			
1949	Tl. 20,848	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740	94,221	42,625	2,384
1949	Mo. Avg.	72,509	54,024	4,744	7,627	66,395			
1950	Tl. 94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950	Mo. Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974			
1951	Tl. 8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,558
1951	Mo. Avg.	77,653	69,783	3,506	3,329	76,568			
1952									
Dec.	88,149	81,363	71,175	2,615	3,562	77,352	86,160	45,264	2,627
Total		961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171			
Monthly Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681			2,627
1953									
Mar.	93,664	83,485	72,388	1,315	3,582	77,285	99,864	54,524	2,693
Apr.	99,864	80,469	75,211	215	7,617	86,043	94,280	38,722	2,681
May	94,280	82,422	75,648	259	8,343	84,250	92,462	48,271	2,659
June	92,452	81,617	72,612	36	4,196	76,784	97,285	44,307	2,721
July	97,285	80,825	69,498	94	4,612	74,204	103,906	32,327	2,607
Aug.	103,906	83,241	65,450	428	3,372	69,250	117,897	32,988	2,685
Sept.	117,897	81,211	55,167	165	2,215	57,547	141,561	27,323	2,704
Oct.	141,561	84,031	65,470	482	1,223	67,175	158,417	25,950	2,711
Nov.	158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,220	68,885	165,623	28,437	2,530
Dec.	165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	63,896	180,843	35,466	2,552
Total		971,191	818,860	16,326	42,332	877,508			2,661
Monthly Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126			2,661
1954									
Jan.	180,843	78,561	54,865	3,681	2,146	60,692	198,712	26,378	2,534
Feb.	198,712	68,020	57,781	7,179	1,778	66,738	199,994	28,943	2,429
Mar.	199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,080	201,100	31,702	2,296
Apr.	201,100	70,255	67,512	977	2,489	70,616	200,740	31,702	2,342
May	200,740	78,646	61,859	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	38,624	2,876
June	209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	5,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385
July	201,124	70,749	59,157	1,476	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,282
Aug.	198,027	71,810	53,188	1,525	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,069	2,316
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,604
Oct.	175,506	67,947	78,887	1,468	10,080	90,416	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.	152,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,106	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	46,862	2,747
Total		868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808			
1955									
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	2,644	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777
Feb.	117,152	78,977	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820
Mar.	96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877
Apr.	90,837	83,804	89,441	1,967	8,488	99,896	74,745	65,127	2,793

## U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

	Bureau of Mines By Industries (Short Tons)					Total
	Galvan- izers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	
1948 Total	365,979	232,482	107,422	76,672	24,247	806,802
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
January	36,974	27,465	16,739	4,593	3,332	89,103
February	34,882	27,092	14,880	3,914	3,330	84,098
March	37,375	30,651	17,494	5,360	3,572	94,452
April	36,181	29,790	17,162	5,109	3,302	91,544
May	34,790	27,398	17,748	5,082	3,408	88,426
June	32,758	27,099	17,564	5,309	3,129	85,859
July	30,535	22,832	12,361	4,053	3,250	73,031
August	33,074	22,740	15,739	4,440	3,107	79,100
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202

METALS, MAY, 1955

## Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.50	12.596	9.76	11.50
Feb.	19.50	11.48	9.375	11.50
Mar.	19.50	11.024	9.66	11.50
Apr.	19.50	11.00	10.25	11.93
May	19.50	11.00	10.29	....
June	15.74	11.00	10.96	....
July	15.00	11.00	11.00	....
Aug.	14.077	11.00	11.00	....
Sept.	14.01	10.18	11.44	....
Oct.	13.306	10.00	11.50	....
Nov.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Dec.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Av.	16.22	10.857	10.69	....

## High Grade Zinc Prices

	(Delivered) N. Y. Monthly Averages (Cents per pound)			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20.85	13.946	11.11	12.85
Feb.	20.85	12.83	10.725	12.85
Mar.	20.85	12.379	11.01	12.85
Apr.	20.85	12.35	11.60	13.28
May	20.85	12.35	11.64	....
June	17.09	12.35	12.31	....
July	16.35	12.47*	12.35	....
Aug.	15.427	12.60	12.35	....
Sept.	15.36	11.53	12.79	....
Oct.	14.656	11.35	12.85	....
Nov.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Dec.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Av.	17.57	12.207	12.04	....

\*East of Continental Divide.

## U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	21,179	25,615	29,192
Feb. ....	20,311	25,286	28,814
Mar. ....	21,662	29,001	33,451
Apr. ....	20,421	26,084	....
May ....	20,105	27,551	....
June ....	21,141	29,665	....
July ....	19,226	23,012	....
Aug. ....	17,341	22,102	....
Sept. ...	26,465	30,413	....
Oct. ....	26,865	28,543	....
Nov. ....	26,982	27,901	....
Dec. ....	26,689	29,344	....
Total	269,170	324,517	....

## Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949 Total	156,334	78,284	349,264	583,882
1950 Total	170,726	82,300	365,175	618,207
1951 Total	188,525	92,457	398,128	679,111
1952 Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Dec. 14,709	1,646	21,390	37,745	
1954 Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Jan. 13,772	4,575	20,505	38,852	
Feb. 14,379	4,733	19,010	38,122	
Mar. 15,242	5,462	20,548	41,252	
Apr. 14,188	4,863	20,894	39,945	
May 13,746	5,210	21,075	40,031	
June 14,563	5,410	20,463	40,436	
July 13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676	
Aug. 14,867	5,595	18,283	38,745	
Sept. 13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178	
Oct. 13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511	
Nov. 12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338	
Dec. 12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035	
1955 Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan. 13,898	5,661	21,646	41,205	
Feb. 13,097	5,075	21,217	39,389	
Mar. 14,540	6,173	24,655	45,368	

\*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

## Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949 Ttl.	8,719	156,400	238,843	404,032
1950 Ttl.	8,470	163,489	257,766	429,875
1951 Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952 Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Dec. 786	11,592	14,729	27,107	
1954 Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Jan. 731	10,937	13,278	24,946	
Feb. 684	11,709	15,231	27,624	
Mar. 785	12,865	15,881	29,531	
Apr. 752	11,786	14,362	26,900	
May 737	10,970	13,697	25,404	
June 782	11,446	14,025	26,253	
July 681	11,253	13,430	25,364	
Aug. 668	11,655	14,743	27,066	
Sept. 711	11,304	12,986	25,001	
Oct. 692	11,826	13,297	25,755	
Nov. 686	11,594	14,631	26,911	
Dec. 699	11,595	14,303	26,597	
1955 Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan. 817	12,300	14,230	27,347	
Feb. 751	12,077	14,176	27,004	
Mar. 847	13,187	16,280	30,314	

\*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

## Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In fine ounces)			
	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1949 Ttl.	2,061	2,108,756	282,866	2,391,683
1951 Ttl.	2,511	1,749,580	205,452	1,957,543
1952 Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953 Ttl.	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Jan. 105	137,124	464	137,693	
Feb. 126	130,816	792	131,734	
Mar. 158	141,524	527	142,209	
Apr. 69	135,082	3,538	138,689	
May 132	126,275	13,807	140,214	
June 147	139,738	40,790	180,675	
July 154	130,562	33,735	164,451	
Aug. 151	119,028	44,708	163,887	
Sept. 160	129,726	46,104	175,990	
Oct. 172	126,029	36,476	167,677	
Nov. 184	129,352	21,853	151,389	
Dec. 173	131,960	10,000	142,133	
Ttl. 1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741	
1955				
Jan. 208	139,090	6,572	145,870	
Feb. 156	134,261	43	134,460	
Mar. 203	147,929	2,589	150,721	

\*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

## U. S. Silver Production\* (A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†			Total
	1949 Total	34,559	28,226	62,785
1950 Total	42,068	37,656	79,724	
1951 Total	39,967	33,837	73,804	
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898	
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461	
1954				
January ...	3,372	2,674	6,046	
February ..	3,163	3,729	6,957	
March .....	3,775	3,729	7,504	
April .....	3,643	3,708	7,351	
May .....	3,229	3,335	6,564	
June .....	3,609	3,212	6,821	
July .....	1,997	2,940	4,937	
August ....	2,779	2,795	5,574	
September .	2,840	3,797	6,637	
October ...	3,117	3,126	6,243	
November .	3,366	2,859	6,225	
December .	3,169	3,453	6,622	
Total .....	38,059	39,422	77,481	
1955				
January ...	3,416	3,125	6,541	
February ..	2,753	2,851	5,604	
March ....	3,560	2,780	6,340	

\* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

## Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)			
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*
1952 Total	158,004	391,707	38,515,679	31,825
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111
1954				
January	11,200	23,280	2,919,112	80
February	9,640	24,838	3,064,265	123
March	15,775	27,060	3,324,817	67
April	9,913	24,093	3,060,907	547
May	11,708	22,076	3,267,752	1,955
June	10,353	23,264	3,188,988	5,575
July	12,687	23,029	2,922,899	4,594
August	10,876	23,744	2,960,475	6,115
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	6,486
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	5,162
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,936
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	1,500
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140
1955				
January	19,903	36,385	3,005,085	1,042
February	9,841	37,040	2,952,610	5
March	13,317	39,770	3,432,413	390
Total				3,485,890

\*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

\*\*Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

## Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.\*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)							
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	48,767	54,356	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203
Feb. ....	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236
Mar. ....	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272
Apr. ....	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	.....
May ....	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	.....
June ....	48,557	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	.....
July ....	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	.....
Aug. ....	54,953	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	.....
Sept. ....	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	.....
Oct. ....	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	.....
Nov. ....	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	.....
Dec. ....	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	.....
Total	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,000	1,460,586	374,711

\*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

## Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ....	88.00	84.44	85.25	85.25
Feb. ....	88.00	85.25	85.25	85.25
Mar. ....	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.25
Apr. ....	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.08
May ....	85.405	85.25	85.25	.....
June ....	82.75	85.25	85.25	.....
July ....	82.886	85.25	85.25	.....
Aug. ....	83.25	85.25	85.25	.....
Sept. ....	83.25	85.25	85.25	.....
Oct. ....	83.25	85.25	85.25	.....
Nov. ....	83.25	85.25	85.25	.....
Dec. ....	83.25	85.25	85.25	.....
Av. ....	84.94	85.183	85.25	.....

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.



## U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, conc., matte and other un-ref. (cont.)	309	27	...
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	58,560	24,890	17,787
Canada	363	83	95
Brazil	2,235	402	980
Belgium	328	185	31
France	16,223	6,533	6,605
Germany	6,715	3,874	1,945
Italy	3,284	447	738
Netherlands	3,388	1,484	1,008
Norway	952	280	280
Sweden	1,736	784	616
Switzerland	2,461	1,221	823
U. Kingdom	15,487	7,595	3,505
India	923	224	699
Australia	4,075	1,717	336
Other countries	390	61	126

### Total Exports:

Crude and ref.	58,869	24,917	17,787
Pipes and tubes	329	78	150
Plates and sheets	47	23	15
Rods	21	3	...
Wire, bare	1,448	436	867
Building wire and cable	999	346	315
Weatherproof wire†	265	24	124
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.†	22,348	891	790

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.  
‡ Gross weight; n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

## U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	8,964	1,918	2,618
Canada	8	...	8
Mexico	146	...	146
Argentina	3,307	...	...
Brazil	3	...	...
Belgium	1,232	...	560
U. Kingdom	4,144	1,904	1,904
Korea	110	...	...
Other countries	14	14	...

### Total Exports:

Ore, conc., slab, blocks	8,964	1,918	2,618
Scrap: ashes, dross and skimmings	6,350	1,533	2,265
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	581	169	279
Alloys ex brass and bronze	21	...	19
Die castings	188	64	78

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

METALS, MAY, 1955

## U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	33,078	9,780	12,679
Canada	7,262	2,336	2,517
Mexico	4,138	1,622	1,419
Cuba	5,026	1,370	1,828
Bolivia	974	76	898
Chile	6,353	2,021	3,323
Peru	2,460	528	766
Cyprus	2,146	...	...
Philippines	1,901	1,026	869
U. of S. Africa	2,204	689	650
Australia	548	70	386
Other countries	66	42	23
Blister copper (content)	59,159	23,221	19,429
Canada	290	...	...
Mexico	7,489	3,369	1,862
Chile	35,097	11,519	12,395
Belg. Congo	2,160	551	1,058
N. Rhodesia	14,123	7,782	4,114
Refined cathodes and shapes	34,376	12,104	11,119
Canada	12,060	4,502	3,804
Mexico	1,180	...	254
Chile	14,818	5,868	4,878
Peru	4,137	952	1,483
Yugoslavia	138	83	55
Belg. Congo	2,043	699	645

### Total Imports:

Crude and refined	126,613	45,105	43,227
In rolls, sheets, or rods	2,707	1,127	971
Old and scrap (content)	1,908	518	892
Composition metal (content)	19	...	...
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	1,301	274	499

## U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Pigs and bars	146	43	11
Canada	1	1	...
Cuba	4	2	2
Chile	72	...	...
Venezuela	4	...	...
Philippines	22	11	...
Other countries	43	29	9
Total Exports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	146	43	11
Sheets and pipes	187	10	47
Typemetal	100	20	65
Antimonial	70	14	46
Scrap	541	150	294

## Comparative Metal Prices

	1939	OPA	Nov.	1955
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del. Valley)	11.20	14.375	36.00	...
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	16.00	...
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.)	5.05	5.05	12.00	...
New York, del.	...	...	12.50	...
Tin, Spot—Straits, N. Y.	...	...	91.50	...
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	28.20	...
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	28.50	...

## U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	40,813	17,416	12,466
Canada	8,800	3,198	2,815
Mexico	523	138	240
Guatemala	935	468	408
Honduras	857	147	481
Bolivia	4,326	2,400	1,926
Peru	7,931	4,448	1,080
U. of S. Africa	10,756	3,336	3,540
Philippines	626	330	150
Australia	6,027	2,920	1,826
Other countries	32	32	...
Pigs and bars	44,110	16,217	17,748
Canada	9,735	5,252	2,863
Mexico	9,973	3,638	3,408
Peru	5,100	2,350	1,300
Denmark	444	334	110
Spain	1,819	1,323	496
U. Kingdom	19	...	11
Yugoslavia	5,236	2,480	2,756
Fr. Morocco	3,309	...	3,309
Australia	8,451	840	3,441
Other countries	54	...	54

### Total Imports:

Ore, base bullion, refined	84,953	33,633	30,214
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	4,024	796	1,133
Antimonial lead & typemetal	2,023	481	895
Lead content thereof	1,911	471	848

## U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)  
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Zinc ore (content)	104,099	29,832	35,191
Canada	37,601	9,778	14,810
Mexico	41,944	12,983	14,756
Guatemala	2,112	427	1,358
Honduras	331	100	121
Bolivia	221	117	104
Colombia	83	...	83
Chile	617	270	...
Peru	18,961	5,433	3,390
U. of S. Africa	1,408	379	475
Australia	740	315	74
Philippines	81	30	20

Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	43,782	15,828	13,257
Canada	32,004	11,520	10,048
Mexico	2,188	786	56
Peru	1,995	851	844
Belgium	2,979	1,156	865
Germany (W.)	100	44	...
Italy	606	110	276
Belg. Congo	2,678	1,361	1,168
Australia	1,232	...	...

### Total Imports:

Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	147,881	45,660	48,448
Dross and skim	102	...	102
Old & worn out	30	...	9

# World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)  
(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g-h)	(e)	(f-h)	(a)	(f)	(e)	(c)	
1951	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,254	.....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952	961,886	258,863	60,874	422,493	22,440	206,747	11,206	163,963	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953	83,423	19,229	5,888	20,340	2,140	20,865	.....	11,172	3,336	769	9,849	.....	3,479	35,382	3,166
Oct. ....	79,934	17,315	5,486	9,669	2,268	20,466	.....	13,791	2,612	759	9,581	1,618	3,240	34,262	2,572
Nov. ....	78,500	17,901	5,075	29,435	2,308	21,423	.....	11,408	2,209	717	10,346	2,338	3,784	31,151	4,041
Dec. ....	957,318	253,652	63,880	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954	76,912	17,791	5,543	29,759	1,910	20,687	1,111	18,079	2,833	357	10,211	.....	1,758	29,856	3,816
Jan. ....	69,034	18,370	5,146	28,673	1,465	19,359	939	11,404	1,330	718	10,052	.....	2,483	25,947	3,573
Feb. ....	73,429	26,679	4,646	21,441	1,599	21,264	1,227	10,926	2,249	769	11,240	.....	4,412	33,021	2,544
Mar. ....	70,977	27,940	4,380	21,116	2,412	22,494	1,176	13,289	3,135	728	11,074	.....	4,446	36,250	4,863
Apr. ....	71,571	27,664	4,057	22,782	2,629	21,104	1,128	11,670	3,094	711	11,030	.....	5,011	32,154	2,631
May ....	74,113	26,077	5,650	25,590	2,400	20,016	1,231	11,920	3,092	647	8,654	.....	4,493	31,982	4,158
June ....	66,070	26,562	5,650	34,670	2,400	23,600	1,109	11,759	3,092	720	10,519	.....	4,276	32,077	4,147
July ....	53,263	26,871	5,394	30,123	2,655	21,995	1,268	11,758	3,318	700	9,384	.....	4,297	32,709	4,146
Aug. ....	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,956	700	8,360	.....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Sept. ....	69,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,396	2,790	756	9,008	.....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Oct. ....	88,785	26,167	5,418	29,832	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	.....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Nov. ....	85,581	27,528	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,942	2,822	740	9,451	.....	2,570	32,321	4,222
Dec. ....	86,931	26,245	5,386	38,899	2,560	22,635	963	9,156	2,351	389	9,451	.....	1,906	7,926	3,245
1955	89,073	25,045	4,495	33,630	2,400	22,171	.....	10,712	.....	700	.....	.....	4,744	16,597	.....
Jan. ....	98,908	.....	4,962	.....	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,986	.....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imports except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home, e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. \*Refined.

# World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)  
(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1951	486,874	162,712	219,352	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,083	20,382	217,293	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953	44,741	12,646	19,907	5,935	6,457	6,208	14,610	5,072	5,635	6,984	2,071	23,764	2,639	2,666	1,120	160,445
Oct. ....	52,562	14,876	17,847	5,302	6,648	5,637	15,165	4,608	3,702	5,090	1,842	20,095	2,686	1,963	1,120	159,143
Nov. ....	45,687	14,913	19,262	5,634	6,900	5,584	15,674	5,672	4,406	6,581	2,467	26,464	2,590	2,643	1,120	167,560
Dec. ....	532,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954	48,518	13,089	17,374	5,292	6,719	6,501	15,205	2,221	4,019	5,771	2,820	25,901	2,944	2,716	1,120	160,206
Jan. ....	42,046	12,326	16,052	3,620	6,792	6,078	12,996	3,368	4,888	2,125	2,874	19,085	3,309	2,468	1,008	139,053
Feb. ....	50,808	14,243	22,638	5,303	6,416	5,767	14,445	3,963	6,033	5,832	3,276	17,244	3,297	2,917	1,400	163,582
Mar. ....	46,730	14,875	20,819	5,609	6,063	7,666	13,147	3,255	4,637	6,917	2,926	17,796	2,986	1,205	1,848	156,479
Apr. ....	49,139	15,107	20,723	4,847	6,101	6,953	13,030	3,668	5,729	6,762	2,900	23,052	2,562	2,069	1,120	163,762
May ....	42,317	14,377	17,651	6,382	6,256	6,431	14,642	3,601	4,318	5,816	3,068	28,049	1,788	3,837	1,568	152,273
June ....	35,716	9,078	19,765	5,228	4,431	6,414	13,226	3,754	6,317	6,151	3,580	22,192	2,377	1,569	1,466	149,190
July ....	44,089	11,106	17,668	5,414	6,534	1,402	10,826	1,516	6,046	7,061	3,441	22,067	2,133	2,651	2,240	144,319
Aug. ....	47,762	14,590	17,182	5,093	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,680	156,587
Sept. ....	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Oct. ....	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,383	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Nov. ....	46,506	15,689	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,768	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
Dec. ....	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	.....	5,627	12,163	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,031	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	.....
1955	49,173	.....	17,442	5,325	.....	6,023	12,606	4,473	6,453	.....	.....	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	.....
Jan. ....	50,308	.....	19,995	5,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,566	2,261	980	.....
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

# World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)  
(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	Rhodesia (b)	Total
	(a)	(b)	(b-c)	(b-c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(d)
1951																	
Total 1951	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952																	
Total 1952	961,430	223,140	61,466	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,637	2,141,088
1953																	
Total 1953	84,031	21,880	5,077	967	16,584	7,275	14,484	6,808	5,748	2,305	4,469	2,256	1,337	7,528	9,545	2,436	191,766
Jan.	75,891	21,051	4,931	932	17,133	7,460	14,392	8,211	5,446	2,276	2,916	2,259	1,314	6,943	9,471	2,576	181,006
Feb.	79,116	21,899	5,170	1,119	18,218	9,274	15,098	7,623	5,035	2,286	2,852	2,324	1,346	8,176	9,841	2,688	192,215
Mar.	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,370	2,223,017
1954																	
Total 1954	78,561	17,156	5,151	1,065	19,032	10,081	15,453	7,114	5,358	1,958	3,670	2,261	1,305	8,383	9,482	2,520	188,550
Jan.	68,020	16,199	4,710	1,078	18,963	8,988	13,872	6,676	4,974	2,114	3,629	1,938	1,210	7,711	8,961	2,380	170,123
Feb.	71,186	16,550	5,258	1,537	19,213	10,645	15,420	9,119	5,593	2,474	4,522	2,137	1,236	9,588	10,012	2,520	186,920
Mar.	70,258	16,250	4,798	1,365	19,262	10,413	15,287	8,808	5,832	2,462	4,102	1,921	1,256	9,526	9,736	2,620	181,876
Apr.	73,654	16,530	5,090	1,689	20,095	10,485	15,859	7,253	5,992	2,562	4,153	1,990	1,386	9,880	10,031	2,576	189,225
May	70,140	17,017	4,826	1,641	19,977	10,159	15,014	8,365	5,857	2,479	4,042	1,986	619	9,073	9,374	2,604	185,573
June	70,749	17,917	5,038	1,373	20,222	10,341	15,764	6,316	7,495	2,600	4,233	2,223	1,166	9,747	10,487	2,604	188,475
July	71,810	18,756	5,035	1,609	20,009	10,451	15,691	7,072	6,500	2,438	4,611	2,241	1,279	9,416	10,100	2,632	189,650
Aug.	60,137	18,022	4,876	1,373	19,839	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,033	2,368	4,215	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,408	173,648
Sept.	67,407	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,077	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,237	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	185,130
Oct.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,209	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Nov.	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	206,438
Dec.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	.....	10,894	16,078	7,251	5,532	.....	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,749	9,891	2,660	.....
1955																	
Jan.	78,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	.....	10,244	14,723	7,372	5,663	.....	3,988	1,930	1,246	9,749	8,745	2,660	.....
Feb.	89,179	22,216	5,291	2,057	.....	.....	.....	9,031	.....	.....	3,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,744	.....

## U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)			
At start of: 1953	1954	1955	
Jan. .... 131,968	55,344	61,480	
Feb. .... 135,221	60,402	62,771	
Mar. .... 146,911	60,084	70,185	
Apr. .... 149,177	47,258	67,566	
May .... 165,385	60,118		
June .... 182,500	65,314		
July .... 185,946	68,037		
Aug. .... 198,609	67,307		
Sept. .... 27,422	77,323		
Oct. .... 31,850	72,266		
Nov. .... 36,824	61,484		
Dec. .... 50,407	61,673		

## U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)			
At start of: 1953	1954	1955	
Jan. .... 23,090	26,887	31,173	
Feb. .... 27,486	32,653	32,274	
Mar. .... 16,518	30,697	39,461	
Apr. .... 13,781	28,312	37,587	
May .... 17,144	30,005		
June .... 29,007	29,793		
July .... 26,868	30,437		
Aug. .... 25,820	29,492		
Sept. .... 28,290	26,298		
Oct. .... 22,886	28,958		
Nov. .... 29,279	22,269		
Dec. .... 29,174	26,937		

## U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)				
Virgin Zinc		Zinc Conc.		
At start of:	1954	1955	1954	1955
Jan. .... 27,652	49,554	45,731	47,200	
Feb. .... 35,411	48,027	42,581	43,779	
Mar. .... 37,646	45,679	33,912	44,176	
Apr. .... 40,710	49,301	26,076	51,607	
May .... 38,953		32,517		
June .... 38,409		33,801		
July .... 40,389		39,280		
Aug. .... 45,825		43,705		
Sept. .... 48,769		41,467		
Oct. .... 47,314		46,221		
Nov. .... 44,611		41,885		
Dec. .... 51,226		44,908		

## U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)				
1954		1955		
Jan.-Dec.		Dec.	Jan.	
(Gross Weight)				
Copper and copper alloys	400,899	37,078	42,958	
U. of S. Africa	2,875		202	
N. Rhodesia	236,762	18,386	23,115	
Canada	64,530	5,697	5,830	
Belgium	14,564	1,412	1,965	
Germany (W.)	12,059	1,981	2,347	
Norway	1,186	310	†	
Sweden	552		†	
United States	20,659	2,567	4,248	
Chile	35,009	4,590	3,099	
Other countries	12,703	2,135	2,152	
Of which:				
Electrolytic	250,323	26,130	27,759	
Other refined	17,567	1,465	1,785	
Bilister or rough	132,678	9,450	13,357	
Wrought and alloys	331	33	57	
Total	400,899	37,078	42,958	

† Included in other countries, if any.

## Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics  
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1950 Total	303,833	204,427	13,738	521,998	333,700	188,298
1951 Total	300,665	243,152	11,041	554,853	330,361	224,487
1952 Total	313,374	243,836	14,629	571,839	347,646	224,193
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
January	23,421	18,520	961	42,902	35,344	7,558
February	22,304	19,322	1,041	42,667	31,951	10,716
March	26,049	21,361	1,197	48,607	37,382	11,225
April	23,570	18,542	1,110	43,222	30,938	12,284
May	26,363	20,826	1,210	48,399	37,339	11,060
June	27,893	20,423	1,158	49,474	37,109	12,365
July	23,100	18,082	1,235	42,417	29,644	12,773
August	22,613	16,809	539	39,961	28,741	11,220
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716		53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143		52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962		53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	322,387	251,989		574,376	438,651	53,496
1955						
January	28,636	22,582		51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098		50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894		57,795	41,083	16,712

\* Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

## U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
1954		1955	
Jan.-Dec.		Dec.	Jan.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore			
and conc.	192,912	20,466	10,931†
Australia	134,095	19,188	
Canada	13,857		
Other countries	44,960	1,278	
Zinc conc.	101,677	11,801	
Australia	73,317	10,552	
Canada	8,071		
Burma	16,123	1,249	
Italy	4,166		
Zinc and zinc alloys	155,176	11,644	13,252
N. Rhodesia	6,862	400	21
Australia	15,184		500
Canada	73,271	8,687	10,589
Belgium	18,289	746	671
W. Germany	48	8	2
Netherlands	1,868		172
Norway	1,734		
United States	27,683	150	300
Other countries	10,237	1,653	997
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought			
in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs & cakes	154,379	11,491	13,169
Other	797	153	83
Total	155,176	11,644	13,252

## Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in slabs, blocks, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
1954		1955	
Dec.		Jan.	Feb.
U. S. (s.t.)	18,093	14,697	15,828
Canada (s.t.)	3		
Denmark	693	300	797
France	1,326	756	2,178
Germany†	9,110		
Italy	636	251	
Netherlands	2,932	534	
Sweden	1,896	3,711	1,518
Switzerland†	958	599	1,452
U. K. (l.t.)	11,644	13,252	9,498
India*	1,534	4,430	5,180
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	1,518	4,428	1,918
Canada (s.t.)	23,277	22,180	25,556
Belgium	12,361		
Denmark	85	50	387
France	176	85	35
Germany†	1,460		
Italy	1,698	731	
Netherlands	420	981	
Norway	3,456	2,250	
Switzerland†	616	743	335
U. K. (l.t.)	517	234	398
N. Rhodesia*			
(l.t.)	2,080	1,420	1,587
Belg. Congo	2,043		

† Includes scrap.

‡ Includes manufactures.

\* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

## United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

Tin Content of Tin in Ore			
Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	
1954			
March	3,352	92	3,459
April	2,597	92	2,909
May	1,898	79	2,045
June	2,406	79	1,760
July	1,940	122	1,502
August	3,272	31	2,531
September	1,563	79	1,781
October	1,901	74	1,587
November	2,574	63	2,086
December	2,585	76	2,473
1955			
January	1,907	70	1,984
February	1,952		
Tin Metal			
Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports
1954			
March	3,352	1,452	1,987
April	2,597	2,696	1,702
May	1,898	2,721	1,732
June	2,406	2,403	1,860
July	1,940	2,485	1,519
August	3,272	2,112	1,328
September	1,563	2,355	2,034
October	1,901	2,208	1,790
November	2,574	2,136	1,923
December	2,585	2,234	1,952
1955			
January	1,907	2,211	1,821
February	1,952	2,448	1,843
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

\* As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.



## Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper) (In Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	.....
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	.....
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	.....
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	.....
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	.....
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	.....
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	.....
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	.....
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	.....
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	.....
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	.....

## Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs) (In Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	.....
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	.....
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	.....
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	.....
July	10,249	1,537	13,152	.....
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	.....
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	.....
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	.....
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	.....
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	.....
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	.....

## Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates) (Fine Ounces)			
	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,225	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	.....
Apr.	311,141	572,059	.....
May	419,569	660,724	.....
June	323,913	682,906	.....
July	614,320	1,210,045	.....
Aug.	533,155	953,379	.....
Sept.	527,771	605,188	.....
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	.....
Nov.	463,667	606,274	.....
Dec.	473,826	804,213	.....
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	.....

## Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets) (In Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	.....
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	.....
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	.....
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	.....
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	.....
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	.....
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	.....
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	.....
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	.....
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	.....
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	.....

## Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc) (In Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	.....
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	.....
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	.....
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	.....
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	.....
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	.....
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	.....
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	.....
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	.....
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	.....
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	.....

## Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)			
	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,553,293	2,160,274
Feb.	2,255,113	2,050,440	1,937,233
Mar.	2,458,022	2,314,392	.....
Apr.	3,076,852	2,700,351	.....
May	2,520,180	2,507,702	.....
June	1,538,663	2,704,394	.....
July	2,353,542	2,734,801	.....
Aug.	2,029,346	2,787,085	.....
Sept.	2,067,294	2,759,084	.....
Oct.	2,097,630	2,426,523	.....
Nov.	2,207,170	2,793,490	.....
Dec.	2,361,452	2,347,055	.....
Year	28,424,795	30,680,491	.....

## Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)* (In Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	.....
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	.....
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	.....
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	.....
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	.....
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	.....
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	.....
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	.....
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	.....
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	.....
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	.....

\*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

## Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	.....
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	.....
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	.....
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	.....
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	.....
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	.....
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	.....
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	.....
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	.....
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	.....
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	.....

## Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,446	12,670	14,026
Feb.	10,719	10,612	11,795	13,122
Mar.	12,381	12,218	13,502	.....
Apr.	12,318	11,791	12,931	.....
May	12,413	11,560	13,364	.....
June	12,563	11,647	13,174	.....
July	10,426	11,751	12,801	.....
Aug.	11,975	11,681	13,319	.....
Sept.	10,982	11,981	13,438	.....
Oct.	11,773	12,419	13,969	.....
Nov.	11,381	12,714	13,204	.....
Dec.	11,815	11,996	14,353	.....
Year	140,559	143,016	158,520	.....

## Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)  
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content) . . . . .	4,956	3,310	3,107
United States . . . . .	3,631	2,342	1,761
Germany (W.) . . . . .	275	...	364
Norway . . . . .	967	876	921
U. Kingdom . . . . .	83	92	61
Ingot, bars, billets, anodes . . . . .	13,897	11,078	12,897
United States . . . . .	6,769	3,948	3,689
Denmark . . . . .	...	168	...
France . . . . .	662	529	243
Germany (W.) . . . . .	10	112	153
Netherlands . . . . .	...	112	56
U. Kingdom . . . . .	5,504	5,537	7,115
Australia . . . . .	560	560	1,473
India . . . . .	336	112	168
Other countries . . . . .	56	...	...
<b>Total Exports:</b>			
Crude & refined . . . . .	18,853	14,388	16,004
Old and scrap . . . . .	1,698	411	1,100
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing . . . . .	1,246	2,089	2,252

## Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)  
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
Ore (lead content) . . . . .	10,108	5,782	3,522
United States . . . . .	5,496	2,998	2,766
Belgium . . . . .	3,153	2,784	...
Germany (W.) . . . . .	1,459	...	756
Refined lead . . . . .	7,814	5,500	11,882
United States . . . . .	2,090	1,621	5,351
U. Kingdom . . . . .	5,600	3,696	6,496
Japan . . . . .	100	183	35
Other countries . . . . .	24	...	...
<b>Total Exports:</b>			
Ore & refined . . . . .	17,922	11,282	15,404
Pipe & Tubing . . . . .	4	1	3
Lead scrap . . . . .	360	74	...

## Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)  
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
Ore (zinc content) . . . . .	29,416	14,748	10,210
United States . . . . .	21,354	11,857	10,210
Belgium . . . . .	...	2,891	...
Norway . . . . .	2,575	...	...
U. Kingdom . . . . .	5,487	...	...
Slab zinc . . . . .	23,277	22,180	25,556
United States . . . . .	10,953	10,225	11,676
Chile . . . . .	129	...	...
Netherlands . . . . .	728	112	...
U. Kingdom . . . . .	9,802	10,155	12,670
Korea . . . . .	192	...	115
India . . . . .	1,473	1,523	56
Iran . . . . .	...	165	...
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	31
Pakistan . . . . .	...	...	1,008
<b>Total Exports:</b>			
Ore and slabs . . . . .	52,693	36,928	35,766
Zinc scrap . . . . .			
dross, ashes . . . . .	1,000	181	98
United States . . . . .	64	28	19
Belgium . . . . .	815	102	47
Germany (W.) . . . . .	24	28	...
Netherlands . . . . .	43	23	...
Japan . . . . .	54	...	32

METALS, MAY, 1955

## Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	IMPORTS		
	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
U. S. (blist., s.t.) . . . . .	22,189	16,509	23,221
(refined, s.t.) . . . . .	12,642	11,153	12,104
Belgium†† . . . . .	13,985	20,293	...
Denmark . . . . .	...	477	309
France (crude) . . . . .	331	1,130	...
(refined) . . . . .	9,661	11,221	9,897
Italy . . . . .	7,602	4,165	...
Germany . . . . .	14,532	12,182	...
Netherlands . . . . .	3,513	2,927	...
Norway . . . . .	538	750	...
Sweden . . . . .	2,901	5,671	5,268
Switzerland . . . . .	3,208	1,811	1,771
U. K. (l.t.) . . . . .	37,078	42,432	38,485
India* (ref., l.t.) . . . . .	2,224	1,010	635

### EXPORTS

U. S. (ref., s.t.) . . . . .	17,760	15,883	24,890
Canada (ref., s.t.) . . . . .	13,897	11,078	12,897
Belgium†† . . . . .	10,862	11,957	...
Denmark . . . . .	14	...	45
Finland† . . . . .	107	...	...
Germany . . . . .	5,674	3,733	...
Norway . . . . .	953	794	...
Sweden . . . . .	1,326	768	1,185
U. K. (l.t.) . . . . .	327	942	184
Belg. Congo† . . . . .	21,082	...	...
No. Rhodesia* (ref. & blist., l.t.) . . . . .	38,102	28,076	12,827

\* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

† Includes old.

†† Includes copper alloys.

‡ Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.

## U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1954 Jan.-Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc. . . . .	20,110	942	184
Plates, sheets, rods, etc. . . . .	22,724	2,006	1,975
Wire (including un-insulated electric wire) . . . . .	9,340	2,816	1,326
Tubes . . . . .	5,160	725	491
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings) . . . . .	608	63	39
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>57,942</b>	<b>6,552</b>	<b>4,015</b>

## French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement) . . . . .	331	1,130	...
Belg. Congo . . . . .	21	812	...
U. of S. Africa . . . . .	310	318	...
Refined . . . . .	9,661	11,221	9,897
United States . . . . .	1,949	1,747	3,103
Canada . . . . .	757	395	50
Peru . . . . .	13	...	14
Belgium . . . . .	3,475	5,081	3,470
Germany (W.) . . . . .	440	203	302
Sweden . . . . .	8	3	5
U. Kingdom . . . . .	83	37	11
Belg. Congo . . . . .	1,903	2,202	2,128
U. of S. Africa . . . . .	...	...	203
Rhodesia-Nyassaland . . . . .	533	254	611
Japan . . . . .	500	1,299	...

Total Imports:

Crude & refined 9,992 12,351 9,897

## French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
Ore (gross weight) . . . . .	25,122	28,626	30,664
Canada . . . . .	...	...	3,065
Peru . . . . .	...	...	3,651
Belgium . . . . .	...	1,015	870
Germany (W.) . . . . .	957	1,137	...
Greece . . . . .	508	503	256
Italy . . . . .	3,109	1,885	631
Spain . . . . .	4,563	4,450	5,302
Yugoslavia . . . . .	2,000	5,791	2,936
Algeria . . . . .	3,256	6,407	6,039
Fr. Morocco . . . . .	7,987	2,163	7,191
Tunisia . . . . .	1,242	1,775	723
Belg. Congo . . . . .	1,500	3,500	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc. . . . .	1,326	756	2,178
Belgium . . . . .	1,160	706	1,986
Italy . . . . .	65	50	150
Netherlands . . . . .	81	...	...
Algeria . . . . .	20	...	...
Rhodesia . . . . .	...	...	42

## French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.
<b>Lead:</b>			
Ore (gross weight) . . . . .	12	27	23
<b>Pig lead:</b>			
Non-argenti-ferous . . . . .	1,371	368	489
Antimonial lead . . . . .	31	22	17
<b>Zinc:</b>			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc. . . . .	176	85	35

## Nonferrous Castings

### MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL (Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1949 Total	304,409	724,053	9,364	377,779	9,101
1950 Total	543,082	1,056,973	15,224	579,332	20,977
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953					
November	51,014	74,782	2,681	37,688	1,405
December	51,579	77,675	2,691	38,661	1,231
Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
January	51,446	71,437	2,451	40,396	1,514
February	51,213	68,849	2,194	37,660	1,303
March	56,184	76,480	2,407	42,991	1,335
April	53,006	72,900	2,068	38,968	1,559
May	47,663	67,859	1,738	36,793	1,529
June	48,061	70,777	2,034	40,708	1,712
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	65,519	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571

\*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

## Copper Castings Shipments

### BY TYPE OF CASTING

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Die	All Other
1949 Total	724,053	654,444	37,311	8,817	23,481
1950 Total	1,015,679	918,883	52,766	13,224	30,816
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953					
November	74,782	66,370	5,077	757	2,578
December	77,675	68,821	5,082	818	2,854
Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
January	71,437	63,034	4,618	816	2,969
February	68,849	60,913	4,743	758	2,435
March	76,480	67,952	5,123	875	2,530
April	72,900	65,418	4,732	377	2,373
May	67,859	61,469	3,755	318	2,317
June	70,777	64,328	3,567	456	2,426
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	1,844
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429	1,496
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246

\*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

## Nickel Averages

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included (Cents per pound)				
Jan.	56.50	58.62	60.00	64.50
Feb.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Mar.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Apr.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
May	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
June	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
July	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Aug.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Sept.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Oct.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Nov.	56.50	60.00	60.98	....
Dec.	56.50	60.00	64.50	....
Av.	56.50	59.885	60.46	....

## Platinum Averages

	1952	1953	1954	1955
N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS (Dollars per Troy Ounce)				
Jan.	91.50	91.50	91.40	81.00
Feb.	91.50	91.50	91.00	78.16
Mar.	91.50	91.50	87.88	78.00
Apr.	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.94
May	91.50	91.50	85.50	....
June	91.50	92.81	85.50	....
July	91.50	94.00	85.50	....
Aug.	91.50	94.00	85.50	....
Sept.	91.50	92.50	85.50	....
Oct.	91.50	92.50	83.62	....
Nov.	91.50	92.50	81.07	....
Dec.	91.50	92.15	80.64	....
Av.	91.50	92.496	85.72	....

## Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Monthly Average Prices (Cents per pound)				
Jan.	109.727†	121.50	84.84	87.628
Feb.	121.50†	121.50	85.04	90.75
Mar.	121.50†	121.415	91.24	91.065
Apr.	121.50†	101.07	96.238	91.41
May	121.50†	97.387	93.51	....
June	121.50†	92.933	94.24	....
July	121.50†	81.826	96.55	....
Aug.	121.50†	80.69	93.381	....
Sept.	121.375	82.275	93.536	....
Oct.	121.228	80.897	93.00	....
Nov.	121.25	83.26	91.099	....
Dec.	121.465	84.693	88.571	....
Av.	(A)	95.787	91.77	....

†RFC Prompt Grade A from March 13, 1951.

(A) RFC 1952 average price, 120.519c.  
Average Open Market Price, last four months  
of 1952, 121.344c.

## Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)				
Jan.	1,802	4,000	2,700	2,402
Feb.	1,800	3,400	3,008	2,505
Mar.	1,800	3,850	3,559	2,353
Apr.	1,800	3,750	3,006	2,103
May	1,800	3,100	2,054	....
June	NIL	3,000	1,205	....
July	NIL	3,000	NIL	....
Aug.	NIL	2,600	2,002	....
Sept.	2,450	2,700	2,404	....
Oct.	3,364	2,751	2,404	....
Nov.	4,020	2,750	2,404	....
Dec.	3,705	2,750	2,404	....
Total	22,541	37,651	27,150	....

## Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages  
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	209.19	214.88	189.60	324.68
Feb.	201.74	207.37	190.00	324.68
Mar.	207.74	199.92	201.63	322.61
Apr.	205.08	197.90	221.36	318.14
May	200.81	196.50	251.20	....
June	196.38	193.42	273.46	....
July	192.154	192.21	287.40	....
Aug.	188.115	190.42	290.71	....
Sept.	170.76	187.04	314.08	....
Oct.	194.00	184.62	329.50	....
Nov.	202.64	186.00	321.17	....
Dec.	215.30	188.38	319.96	....
Av.	200.50	194.89	265.84	....



# Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
<b>1954</b>					
January .....	39,319	116,247	112,831	\$45,540,192	42,735
February .....	42,735	110,483	94,724	38,110,318	58,494
March .....	58,494	122,339	117,587	47,220,513	63,246
April .....	63,246	120,434	120,786	48,598,623	62,894
May .....	62,894	125,138	115,838	46,534,504	72,194
June .....	72,194	120,758	124,914	50,460,097	68,038
July .....	68,038	126,161	118,578	47,659,340	75,621
August .....	75,621	125,296	130,668	52,658,509	70,249
September .....	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October .....	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November .....	35,740	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December .....	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144
<b>1955</b>					
January .....	21,144	128,203	129,306	\$53,466,480	20,041
February .....	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March .....	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970

## Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
<b>1949 Total</b> .....	1,158,146	790,025	203,650	149,995	14,476
<b>1950 Total</b> .....	1,713,449	1,163,135	269,780	258,075	22,459
<b>1951 Total</b> .....	1,756,244	1,073,367	345,163	312,944	24,770
<b>1952 Total</b> .....	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
<b>1953</b>					
December .....	149,221	91,162	23,187	30,709	4,163
<b>Total</b> .....	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,046	451,922	44,732
<b>1954</b>					
January .....	153,920	84,293	31,600	34,576	3,451
February .....	145,335	80,505	29,577	31,583	3,664
March .....	170,010	92,955	32,698	38,928	5,429
April .....	174,176	96,893	33,637	39,246	4,420
May .....	168,678	94,886	21,197	40,981	3,514
June .....	184,205	102,026	31,299	46,146	4,734
July .....	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August .....	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September .....	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October .....	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November .....	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December .....	195,595	108,656	30,369	53,565	3,005
<b>Total</b> .....	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
<b>1955</b>					
January .....	206,335	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February .....	145,335	80,505	29,577	31,589	3,664

## Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
<b>1950 Total</b> .....	543,082	184,782	181,366	167,201	9,733
<b>1951 Total</b> .....	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
<b>1952 Total</b> .....	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
<b>1953</b>					
November .....	51,014	16,169	15,396	19,012	437
December .....	51,579	15,265	16,907	18,963	436
<b>Total</b> .....	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
<b>1954</b>					
January .....	51,446	14,698	16,615	19,709	424
February .....	51,213	14,696	17,281	18,754	482
March .....	56,184	14,468	19,576	21,645	495
April .....	53,006	14,073	18,091	20,366	476
May .....	47,663	12,461	16,312	18,368	522
June .....	48,061	12,442	17,105	17,886	628
July .....	39,636	11,299	13,749	14,004	584
August .....	42,429	11,252	15,335	15,213	629
September .....	46,249	10,717	16,641	18,223	663
October .....	53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245	653
November .....	55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296	598
December .....	64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017	646
<b>1955</b>					
January .....	64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819	558
February .....	65,519	13,579	22,969	28,234	....

\*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

## Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered  
Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	20.173	21.50	22.90
Feb.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Mar.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Apr.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
May	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
June	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
July	19.00	20.962	21.50	....
Aug.	19.846	21.50	22.12	....
Sept.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Oct.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Dec.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Av.	19.404	20.928	21.785	....

## Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ..	1,635	1,313	972	1,776
Feb. ..	1,748	1,454	1,058	1,058
Mar. ..	1,712	1,601	1,136	....
Apr. ..	1,745	1,708	892	....
May ..	1,804	1,699	1,129	....
June ..	1,428	1,192	1,312	....
July ..	1,390	1,589	1,032	....
Aug. ..	1,438	1,433	1,111	....
Sept. ..	1,305	1,254	1,183	....
Oct. ..	1,408	1,409	1,002	....
Nov. ..	1,178	1,314	1,243	....
Dec. ..	1,440	919	1,673	....
<b>Total</b> ..	18,249	16,885	13,743	....

## Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages  
Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	255.00	193.00	200.00	170.00
Feb.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
May	237.00	200.00	170.00	....
June	225.00	200.00	170.00	....
July	225.00	200.00	170.00	....
Aug.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Sept.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Oct.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Nov.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Dec.	179.81	200.00	170.00	....
Av.	223.90	199.44	172.50	....

# Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production —		All Companies		Calculated	
	OPEN HEARTH	BESSEMER	ELECTRIC	TOTAL	weekly production, all companies (net tons)	Per cent of capacity
	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity		
1951 Total	93,146,425	102.3	4,890,946	87.0	7,096,982	93.9
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,523,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6
1953						
December	7,321,947	84.1	269,813	68.6	354,568	40.9
Total	100,478,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1
1954						
January	7,256,526	78.3	260,453	64.0	434,507	48.9
February	6,523,213	77.9	174,523	47.4	385,771	48.1
March	6,649,667	71.7	207,726	51.1	432,207	48.3
April	6,365,326	70.9	162,657	41.3	442,954	51.5
May	6,817,951	73.6	198,063	48.7	456,724	51.4
June	6,702,006	74.7	209,666	52.7	453,962	52.8
July	6,040,120	65.3	205,313	50.6	382,164	43.1
August	6,021,496	65.0	217,837	53.6	427,574	48.2
September	6,140,266	68.6	214,065	54.5	453,152	52.8
October	6,973,568	76.2	237,754	58.5	490,221	55.2
November	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,085	64.1
December	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4
Total	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0
1955						
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	68.6
February	7,734,834	91.5	197,091	53.7	564,959	68.1
March	9,060,026	96.7	255,493	62.8	666,235	72.6
April	8,556,000	97.6	275,000	69.8	675,000	75.9

# Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week	Beginning	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. 3...	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2	
Jan. 10...	98.7	99.3	74.3	83.2	
Jan. 17...	99.4	99.7	74.1	83.2	
Jan. 24...	100.1	99.4	75.6	85.0	
Jan. 31...	100.6	97.7	74.4	85.4	
Feb. 7...	100.1	99.7	74.4	86.8	
Feb. 14...	100.6	99.1	74.6	89.1	
Feb. 21...	100.9	99.4	73.6	90.8	
Feb. 28...	101.3	100.3	70.7	91.9	
Mar. 7...	101.8	101.3	69.3	92.9	
Mar. 14...	102.4	101.5	67.6	94.2	
Mar. 21...	102.6	103.1	68.1	93.7	
Mar. 28...	102.1	97.1	69.1	94.4	
Apr. 4...	62.3	98.9	68.0	95.3	
Apr. 11...	97.0	98.8	68.0	94.6	
Apr. 18...	100.4	101.0	68.6	94.6	
Apr. 25...	52.1	100.3	68.7	95.6	
May 2...	83.0	100.2	69.4	96.6	
May 9...	100.3	100.3	70.9	...	
May 16...	101.3	99.8	71.8	...	
May 23...	102.3	100.3	71.2	...	
May 30...	38.7	99.6	70.2	...	
June 6...	12.5	97.9	73.2	...	
June 13...	11.8	96.8	72.3	...	
June 20...	12.3	96.8	72.1	...	
June 27...	13.3	91.8	65.8	...	
July 4...	14.2	92.8	60.0	...	
July 11...	15.1	94.7	64.3	...	
July 18...	15.3	94.4	65.3	...	
July 25...	42.9	92.6	64.2	...	
Aug. 1...	89.9	94.0	64.0	...	
Aug. 8...	93.3	95.2	64.0	...	
Aug. 15...	97.1	95.9	61.8	...	
Aug. 22...	98.7	93.4	63.5	...	
Aug. 29...	98.9	90.5	64.0	...	
Sept. 5...	100.8	89.2	63.0	...	
Sept. 12...	102.1	91.4	66.3	...	
Sept. 19...	104.0	95.1	68.7	...	
Sept. 26...	105.7	95.3	70.4	...	
Oct. 3...	106.6	95.2	71.0	...	
Oct. 10...	105.8	96.3	72.8	...	
Oct. 17...	106.9	95.0	73.6	...	
Oct. 24...	107.3	94.6	74.5	...	
Oct. 31...	105.9	93.0	76.4	...	
Nov. 7...	106.4	92.3	77.2	...	
Nov. 14...	106.5	90.7	79.3	...	
Nov. 21...	106.1	86.8	80.3	...	
Nov. 28...	105.0	87.5	81.4	...	
Dec. 5...	106.3	86.7	82.5	...	
Dec. 12...	107.7	84.3	81.5	...	
Dec. 19...	102.7	64.1	72.4	...	
Dec. 26...	107.2	75.7	77.6	...	

## Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	net tons		Total Capacity	% of Capacity
	Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel		
1946				
Ttl. Yr.	44,854,801	523,729	45,378,530	67.4
1947				
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	93.3
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Jan.	6,482,081	82,302	6,564,383	97.3
Feb.	5,813,202	68,316	5,881,518	96.5
Mar.	6,611,040	66,321	6,677,361	99.0
Apr.	6,171,939	58,702	6,230,641	95.4
May	6,519,982	68,033	6,588,015	97.7
June	6,297,559	74,972	6,372,531	97.6
July	6,438,845	80,142	6,518,987	96.8
Aug.	6,391,749	79,805	6,471,554	96.0
Sept.	6,132,330	69,689	6,202,019	96.2
Oct.	6,419,752	77,958	6,497,710	96.3
Nov.	5,999,704	62,896	6,062,600	92.8
Dec.	5,712,938	65,902	5,778,840	85.9
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Jan.	5,515,689	63,824	5,579,513	80.1
Feb.	4,764,813	45,941	4,810,754	74.5
Mar.	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303	71.2
Apr.	4,449,289	53,277	4,502,566	66.7
May	4,572,252	52,187	4,624,439	66.4
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept.	4,417,888	43,954	4,461,842	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5
Mar.	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951	90.6

## Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	(Short Tons)		For Own Use
	Total	For Sale	
1948	1,760,032	1,335,295	424,737
1949	1,250,460	865,297	385,163
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953			
Jan.	167,211	126,819	40,392
Feb.	175,675	137,592	38,083
Mar.	182,181	141,873	40,308
Apr.	179,615	140,051	39,564
May	165,649	126,380	39,269
June	164,665	125,984	38,681
July	139,577	105,687	33,890
Aug.	141,340	107,941	33,399
Sept.	135,303	102,880	32,423
Oct.	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov.	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec.	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,004	23,194

## GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)		1954	1955
	1952	1953		
Jan.	165,196	201,472	169,086	211,101
Feb.	152,761	183,503	167,433	199,408
Mar.	177,674	204,995	180,198	238,649
Apr.	170,583	196,656	203,312	...
May	182,978	189,765	201,671	...
June	53,947	184,862	200,456	...
July	56,254	185,896	214,349	...
Aug.	177,661	187,741	207,113	...
Sept.	201,318	194,257	209,765	...
Oct.	219,883	208,705	209,498	...
Nov.	194,712	177,391	195,190	...
Dec.	208,191	175,375	205,561	...
Total	1,961,158	2,290,868	2,362,632	...

## SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)		1954	1955
	Hot Dipped	Electrolytic		
Jan.	93,776	82,874	317,587	385,682
Feb.	95,386	88,189	297,169	344,467
Mar.	120,471	94,434	354,233	419,574
Apr.	108,910	...	340,838	...
May	145,783	...	461,026	...
June	187,508	...	502,466	...
July	79,096	...	162,771	...
Aug.	113,747	...	227,863	...
Sept.	161,007	...	418,874	...
Oct.	74,397	...	198,638	...
Nov.	63,034	...	198,420	...
Dec.	68,981	...	200,592	...
Total	1,307,096	...	3,680,467	...

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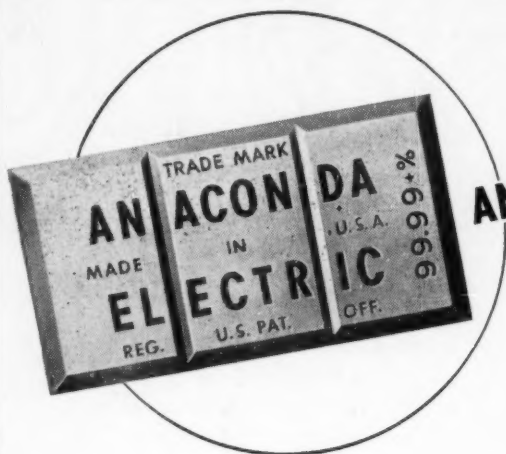
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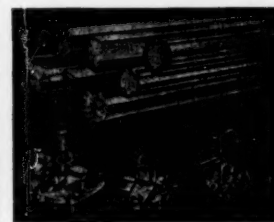
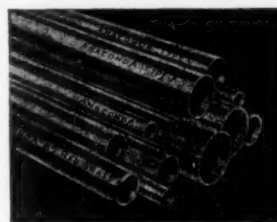
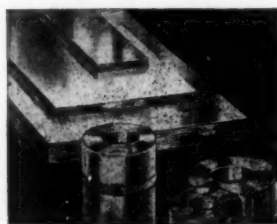
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